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# Korean Affairs Report

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### NORTH URGED TO JOIN IN ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH

SK270224 Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 23 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Condition of Nature and Historic Relics in North Korea"]

[Excerpts] On 22 November, the Korean Association for Conservation of Nature [KACN] requested the North Korean side through the International Union for the Conservation of Nature [IUCN] and natural resources to inform it of the state of nature preservation and actual conditions of habitation of rare flora and fauna. Natural forests in North Korea are abundant and many rare animals and plants inhabit the North. Thus, the request of the KACN to North Korea is a matter of interest not only to the specialists in this field but also to all the people.

In view of the geographical characteristics of the North and South Korea as a peninsula, investigation and research into the ecology of the Korean peninsula can be effectively carried out only by the two side's exchanging accurate information.

North Korea has no reason to ignore the South Korean side's request made for research purposes. The North Korea Natural Conservation Union has already reported on some of these things to the IUCN. In view of this, there cannot be any reason for North Korea not to respond to the South Korean side's request for more detailed information.

The Seoul side has many times proposed to the North Korean side to conduct joint ecological investigations within the demilitarized zone along the armistice line and requested exchanges in art and science between the North and the South. Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-ui has repeatedly stated that South Korea welcomes the participation by North Korean and communist Chinese scholars in joint research on historic relics from the Sung-yuna Dynasty found in the seabed off Sinan.

The proposals for exchanging scholars and artists repeatedly made to North Korea by the Seoul side do not conceal political schemes. They are only expressions of the scholarly desire of the specialists on the Seoul side and of the spirit of research into historic relics preserved by the Seoul side, including those found on the Sinan seabed.

No ideology or system should be involved in the joint investigation and research on ecology both in North and South Korea and on historic relics and sites left by our forefathers before the Korean peninsula was divided into North and South. Today, exchanges in science and art and joint research are being carried out in the international arena, transcending ideology and national boundaries.

We urge North Korea to immediately respond with joint investigation and research on flora and fauna inhabiting the earth as well as historic relics buried underground and to exchange information on them.

CSO: 4107/012

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'VRPR' DENOUNCES CHON PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

SK140101 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will talk about the Chon Tu-hwan group's maneuvers to provoke war.

Running amok in preparation for war, the Chon Tu-hwan group is more undisguisedly bringing maneuvers to provoke a new war to the surface. On 8 December, Chon Tu-hwan checked combat readiness by calling a meeting of the major commanders of the three services. On the same day, he instructed the bosses of the army, the air force and the navy to further intensify winter operations and training for night combat during the year-end and new year, raving, "In case of emergencies."

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan group is organizing a so-called comfort corps composed of socialmongers, such as members of the so-called policy advisory committee for peaceful unification, members of the Korean Newspapers Association and members of the Korean Red Cross, and is dispatching them to military units in order to incite war fever. This is clear-cut evidence showing that the Chon Tu-hwan group's maneuvers to provoke a new war are reaching a very reckless stage, assuming a new aspect.

Following the U.S. policy of aggression toward Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan group's maneuvers of preparing for a northward invasion, indeed, are reaching a very dangerous stage. It is a well-known fact that the Chon Tu-hwan group, throughout this year, has brought in masses of lethal weapons and military equipment and has incessantly created commotions of war preparations on orders of its masters, positively following their policy of aggression toward Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan group has aggravated the tense situation by staging innumerable war exercises against the north, a large-scale mobilization exercise conducted in North Chungchong Province and Kyonggi Province for a month in November by mobilizing the army, the police, the homeland reservists and the civil defense corps; the so-called (Impac '82 exercise)

staged in Taegu and around North Kyongsang Province and the homeland defense exhibition exercise that the Chongyong unit of the marine corps and navy staged by mobilizing the homeland reservists and residents; to say nothing of all kinds of war exercises daily staged by the clique in the east, west and south seas such as the Team Spirit '82 South Korea-U.S. joint exercises, the so-called preparatory war or test war.

Chon Tu-hwan has created tension and has reeked off powder, babbling about a water-tight defense posture to annihilate the enemy and about the vital importance of the first 3 or 4 days of a war. Because of the Chon Tu-hwan group's maneuvers of preparing for war, instead of peace and peaceful reunification, dark clouds of war always hang low over the Korean Peninsula.

Under U.S. instigation, the Chon Tu-hwan group has continuously created commotions to invade the North. This is aimed at inciting antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South and aggravating tension and, under this pretext, at threatening our masses and snuffing out the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization daily growing among them. The Chon Tu-hwan group's maneuvers are also deeply connected with its attempt to maintain through military adventure the remainder of its dirty life under the backing of the U.S. masters.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is a group of vicious bellicose elements and of faithful U.S. servants running amok in war preparations with bloodshot eyes, barring peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must stop its maneuvers of preparing for war and step down from power in accordance with the unanimous will and demand of the masses at home and abroad. Our masses will no longer tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan group's maneuvers of preparing for a new war and will fight against it to the end.

CSO: 4110/17

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' ON MAP OF NORTH PUBLISHED BY SOUTH

SK090851 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 Dec 82

[Article of a certain Mr. Pak, a former professor fired from Seoul National University, from feature program "Masses Know"]

[Text] These are my views on a forged map of North Korea.

It was around evening on a Sunday. While looking over old books in my library, I saw a copy of a forged map of North Korea, released by the Ministry of National Unification, from the March 1979 issue of SINTONG-A."

Majoring in geography and being somewhat versed in North Korea, I was considerably interested in the map. After closely examining the forged map, I found that it indicated only the administrative districts of North Korea, ignoring the aspect of economic development in the north.

I read the explanatory diagram of the forged map on the off-chance of finding a valuable account. Giving a wordy account of the details of changes in the administrative districts of North Korea, the explanatory diagram stated in a defiant manner that provinces and cities were extremely subdivided. The explanatory diagram did not mention even a word of the genuine changes in the north.

I thought that the forged map would contain distortions. My conscience as a geographer spoke from my heart: Why have I thought about recording changes in North Korea on a map?

While looking out of a window, absorbed in such thoughts, my youngest daughter, Sun-a, who was doing her homework in a detached room, came to me and asked: "Daddy, is it true that North Korea, in which plants, mines, power plants and railroads were completely destroyed during the war, is devastated now?"

She then showed me her geography textbook. A map in the textbook marked big plants, mines, power plants and harbors which had been constructed before liberation. Furthermore, the textbook stated that those industrial establishments, which had been destroyed during the war, remained in the same condition.

It is said that 10 years is an epoch. Despite the fact that 30 years have passed, such a textbook is used for educating the next generation. This drove me mad.

Looking at the textbook, I was reminded of the forged map that I had just seen in SINTONG-A.

Everybody knows that, as a country's politics, economy and culture develop, the administrative districts are reorganized. If so, I wonder if those who forged the map lacked such general knowledge. I do not think so. Having slandered North Korea, they are now backbiting the reorganization of the administrative districts. What is worse, by educating the next generation with inaccurate textbooks, they are wounding young minds with hostility against and mistrust of the North. Is this an act of those who have babbled about the country's reunification and about national revival?

I remember the time when the government-sponsored media, which were staging a campaign that horns grow on the heads of the northern communists and that their faces are red, were dealt a heavy blow.

I presume that they have not yet sloughed off their evil love of slandering others. Like the saying that blood is thicker than water, those who genuinely love the nation and aspire for reunification should try to know national assets and treasure them, instead of giving precedence to ideology and system. This would be man's natural attitude--one dictated by national conscience.

I think that, if acknowledging the realities of North Korea--in which cataclysmic changes have taken place--hurts their pride, they should keep silent rather than slander the north.

As far as I know, North Korea has greatly changed. This is confirmed by the remarks of countless foreigners who have been in the north.

Power plants were constructed on the Sodu-su and Tongno Rivers--deep rivers which use to flow as blue streams. There are more than 1,500 reservoirs--including Yongpung-ho, Taesong-ho, Song-ho, Manpung-ho and Unpa-ho--everywhere in the north. In addition, thanks to a network of irrigation, the length of which equals the distance round the earth, fields always overflow with clean water. Furthermore, as a result of the fact that, after the truce, plants and enterprises sprang up like mushrooms after rain, large and small plants--including the 8 February Vinalon Plant, the Kungsong Tractor Plant, the Sunchon Cement Plant, the Huichon Machine Tool Building Plant, the Kusong Machine Tool Building Plant and the Nakwon Chemical Plant--are everywhere in the north.

Moreover, it is said that the principal railways from Pyongyang to Sinuiju, from Pyongyang to Wonsan and from Wonsan to Najin and railroads linking Pyongyang to the east and west coasts are all electrified. And the main railways and local lines are almost electrified.

The north is building lock gates and constructing power plants by damming the Taedong River. It has constructed a subway. And it is mining abundant underground resources by exploring mines in various places.

The north turned the devastated land on the west coast into fertile soil through reclamation, constructed a highway between Pyongyang and Wonsan, and built Chollima Street, Nakwon Street, Changgwang Street and Munsu Street. Such (?examples) of the north's development are countless.

For this reason, foreigners lavish praise, calling the north the country of miracles, the country of Chollima and a model country of socialism.

Foreign geographers who have been to the north say that it would be difficult for the north's geographers to draw a map of the north. Maybe, they mean that the number of features is increasing on the map of the ever-changing North.

What a great change. Moreover, if we come to think that they are creations for all generations to come made by the efforts of the north's masses themselves, we cannot suppress feeling national dignity and pride.

That's right. Even the world's people marvel at the reality of the north. However, the consanguineous people ignore or slander the hard reality of their country, which has changed. We can say this is the deed of those who lack national spirit.

I think of those who have drawn that map. Maybe, they did it under pressure of those in power or for personal aggrandizement. I become more angry with the authorities in ruling circles who helped draw these forged maps and publish twisted geography textbooks.

Indeed, what is their purpose? Their ulterior motive is self-evident. Their purpose is to fix the national division or realize their ambition for reunification through victory over communism by having our masses regard the north as an enemy country and implanting into their hearts a sense of disappointment, hatred and confrontation against the north.

We cannot but say that this originates from their aim to cover up their nation-selling acts against the country and from their dreams of personal wealth and prosperity in return for entrusting this land forever to the United States as a colony.

Our masses should never be cheated by their shallow trick. Nothing can conceal the stark realities.

The more deeply I ponder over this, the more clearly I am awakened to fulfill my duty as a geographer. It is not too late yet. I will record changes in the north one by one. No matter what others may say, I will draw a new map of the fatherland with national conscience and pride. By implanting national spirit into the new map of the fatherland I will draw and by bringing into bloom the conscience and wisdom of a geographer, I will honorably let my daughter Sun-a or our younger generations know the new look of the fatherland, which is being enriched and prospering.

Saying this, the professor watched the glow of the evening for a long time.

CSO: 4110/17

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

GABRIEL VISITS S. KOREA--Under the pretext of inspecting U.S. Air Force units in South Korea, U.S. Air Force chief of staff Charles E. Gabriel and his company, including the deputy chief of staff for plans and operations, the assistant deputy chief of staff for programs and resources and the surgeon general, arrived in South Korea on 10 December. As soon as they arrived in South Korea, they met with Defense Minister Yun Song-min, air force chief of staff Kim Sang-tae, staff officers of the South Korea-U.S. combined forces command and the commander of the U.S. Air Force 314th Division in a confabulation. It is also reported that they will inspect South Korean and U.S. Air Force units, while conducting a series of war confabulations. This shows that the company of U.S. Air Force chief of staff came to South Korea as part of maneuvers to strengthen war preparations between the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique and that it is a war trip by the aggressors whose aim is to reinforce the air power of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the South Korean armed forces in particular. The fact that Pentagon officials frequently come to South Korea as the year's end is approaching and conduct a series of war plots with the Chon Tu-hwan ring indicates that their war maneuvers will be more nakedly committed in the new year. The U.S. imperialists should stop the criminal war maneuvers by removing U.S. troops stationed in South Korea along with nuclear weapons without delay. [Text] [SK140144 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 12 Dec 82]

CSO: 4110/17



S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'KOREA TIMES' SUMMARIZES ROK POLITICAL SCENE

SK050204 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Dec 82 p 2

[From the column "News in Review": "Despite Budget Harmony 'Political Bills' Still Cause Party Conflict" by Cho Pyong-pil]

[Text] With the parliamentary passage of the new year's budget program, cut by 100.3 billion won including 32.318 million won in defense expenditures from the administration-proposed 10.517 billion won, the fate of much ballyhooed political bills has bounced back into the spotlight.

The floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the Korea National Party (KNP) are at odds with each other over what to do about the disputed bills during the present sitting following the unanimous endorsement of the budget bill. It will finish its job on December 18.

The opposition DKP, which had set "restoration of politics" as part of floor strategy from the outset of the regular assembly session claimed that it has given all it could afford to the ruling camp but obtained nothing in the course of deliberating the money program for fiscal 1983.

This assertion is no doubt intended to gain at least a "political guarantee" that the political bills will be dealt with sometime in the future, though not this time. The total number of bills the DKP and KNP have presented reaches more than 30 but none of them has yet been settled.

Notable are amendments to the national assembly law, the local autonomy law, and the basic press law, and a recommendation of the lifting of the political ban on former politicians--all constituting a centerpiece of controversy between the rival political parties. The ruling DJP has refused to make any political commitment in advance to satisfy the DKP on the grounds that sufficient debate is a prerequisite to parliamentary action on any bill.

Accordingly, it is just desirous of keeping the opposition-initiated political bills up in the air without dealing with them in the current house session.

The incompatibility of positions between the ruling and opposition parties on when and how to tackle the political bills is unlikely to jeopardize their relations, however.

Nor will the house operation be influenced by their conflicting views, although the opposition DKP threatens to make "a certain decision" unless the DJP comes up with alternatives acceptable to it.

Behind the DKP's scheme is its desperate effort to avoid giving the impression to the people that it has just cooperated with the ruling DJP for the unanimous house approval of next year's budget bill, particularly in the very unusual case of parliamentary action on an increase in the public tax burden.

Perhaps the DKP leadership is under pressure to get something for the party's prestige no matter how small it may be, obviously so as not to be challenged by inner forces during the forthcoming national convention slated for next month.

For instance, the DKP suggested the idea of concurring on the issue of the local autonomy system with a broad bipartisan agreement to form local councils from 1986 in major cities if conditions did not change or to set up a consultative organ to study implementation of the new system from next year.

At the same time, as far as the revision of the National Assembly law is concerned, it tried to save as much face as possible while awaiting an affirmative response from the ruling DJP. The DKP says this does not necessarily mean that the bill should be dealt with this time.

Amidst their different stances on these hard nuts to crack, it appears that the rival parties want to make the most of the hard-won climate of dialogue which has enabled them to consent unanimously to the new year's budget bill without either unilateral passage by the ruling camp or a showdown by vote as seen more often than not in the past.

Both sides prided themselves on what they called an "exhibition game," or unexpected results in connection with the curtailment of defense spending which had remained an "inviolable zone."

The fact that the rival political parties have kept in tune with each other in passing the budget program through the house may embolden them to seek compromise terms for solution of the prickly political issues.

The whips of the political parties will get together tomorrow to find an avenue to the settlement and joint meetings of key post holders such as chief policy makers and secretaries general are most probable this week. Nevertheless, prospects for reconciliation look dim.

CSO: 4100/73

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### HUMAN RIGHTS IN NATION DISCUSSED

SK130639 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 12 Dec 82 p 3

[From the column "Echo"--"Great Homework," article by editorial staff member Kim Chang-yol]

[Text] If a constitution is general principles regulating the correct relationship between a state and its people, its essence is the articles defining basic rights.

On 10 December, marking the 34th anniversary of the universal declaration of human rights, Chief of Justice Yu Tae-hung said to this effect: Guaranteeing basic human rights is a foundation upon which our country depends for its survival and the supreme responsibility the state shoulders for the people.

This is not mere rhetoric. Since basic human rights are a cornerstone for the nation's survival, any infringement on human rights will inevitably result in damaging the country's legitimacy.

What is more, honoring human rights is becoming a trend prevailing in the international community, something not limited to individual countries. In this case, honoring human rights is not only the responsibility that a country must shoulder domestically but also a promise and duty that a country is committed to fulfill externally. It is like a certificate for membership to the international community. In the case of our country, which is confronting the north, it is also a clearest proof for its legitimacy.

The international meaning of human rights is based on the understanding that unless countries and peoples define correct relationships among themselves, securing freedom, justice and peace for human development is impossible. If a country does not honor the human rights of its own people, it is nothing but an enemy of world peace. This is the lesson we have been taught through two world wars. This is why human rights are called the cornerstone for a nation's survival.

Such an understanding of human rights has already been confirmed by the 1945 UN declaration of its charter and again by the universal declaration of human rights in 1948.

Following the universal declaration of human rights, the general principles of the declaration were crystallized by the international agreement on human rights proclaimed in 1966, which, in turn, were put into effect in 1976.

The time has come when human rights are defined as a duty that should be observed by the members of the international community and when human rights have departed the "era of definition" and entered the "era of realization."

It is because we accept the main principles of human rights that we annually observe the anniversary of the universal declaration of human rights. This amounts to confirming the ideology that our country pursues.

Apart from our observing the week of human rights, it is true, however, that our country has not been following the international trend in regard to human rights. This is undeniable for no other reason than that our country has not become a party to the international agreement on human rights, unlike some 80 other countries.

The international agreements on human rights--the so-called multinational treaty--consists of international agreements on economic, social and cultural rights (agreements A), the international agreements on citizens' rights and political rights (agreements B) and the selective protocol.

Agreements A and B are what has been specified in various principles on human rights. The selective protocol stipulates that any infringement on the principles specified in the agreements can be brought to the UN Human Rights Committee for review.

Agreements A and B correspond, in essence, to the basic rights articles stipulated in the constitution of our country, which was written in conformity with the human rights declaration.

We find among the articles of our country's constitution some which fall short of what has been stipulated in the international agreements, but none of them are directly related to basic rights. Since the protocol is literally selective, they are subject to arbitrary judgment.

In practice, only 31 nations are parties to the selective protocol.

However, if the human rights agreement and the municipal law conflict, the signing of these particular provisions can be reserved. Or, we can sign either one of the agreements, A or B.

It is desirable, of course, to revamp the municipal law. There are not many provisions which need revamping. The age limit on those who cannot be sentenced to capital punishment is "under age 18" in the agreement and "under age 16" in our juvenile law. It is not difficult at all to adjust this kind of difference. Moreover, the human rights agreement takes on universal and comprehensive characteristics, thus defining itself as one for "gradual" realization.

This notwithstanding, our country has not joined the human rights agreement. This is something we cannot understand. This runs contrary to the new republic's ruling ideology, which has been repeatedly emphasized. In this regard, we are given the subtle comment that our country's human rights situation is a "mixed" one. (The congressional testimony by Shoemith, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state; 11 December HANGUK ILBO p 2)

Fortunately, in recent days, it has been reported that the government will study joining the human rights agreement. And the Foreign Ministry gave a similar response to the question raised by the ROK chapter of Amnesty International in June.

However, what is still unsatisfactory is that the relevant examination work does not seem to be in active process, which contrasts with these answers. On the premise that we will join the agreement, it is necessary to undertake a whole-sale examination of the legislative system regarding human rights. Nonetheless, such a move has not exactly been remarkable. We all know that since the inauguration of the new republic, revamping work for the so-called laws and ordinances hampering social development has been ongoing. If we lay stress on the meaning of the human rights, the highest priority should be given to the work of revamping the legislative system concerning human rights. If, as the chief justice has said, human rights are the foundation for the existence of the state, we should realize that this work has a meaning more profound than just social development.

[word indistinct] the human rights agreement is the heaviest homework assigned us by this year's human rights week. So as to surely settle this homework by this time next year, preparatory work should be advanced. This is the way to solidify the foundation for the existence of our country, our legitimacy and lawfulness against the North Korean puppets.

In conclusion, let me add one more thing. That is, the North Korean puppets joined the human rights agreement on 14 September last year. We who have good knowledge of the human rights situation in the North, openly denounce its shamelessness. However, as long as we remain a nonsignatory to the human rights agreement, we worry whether even our assertion of our legitimacy might lose its persuasive power.

CSO: 4107/13

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FORMER ANTI-ROK FIGURE RETURNS TO FOLD

SK031314 Seoul YONHAP in English 1259 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Dec (YONHAP)--Chong Chae-chun, a long-time dissident against the Seoul Government, Friday announced his secession from an anti-Seoul organization based here and pledged his allegiance to South Korea.

Speaking at a news conference at a Tokyo hotel, Chong, 65, said he was bolting from all the anti-Seoul organizations he had been affiliated with, including the Tokyo-based Hanmintong (National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy and Promotion of the Unification of Korea) of which he has been vice president.

Chong said his decision had been prompted by the Hanmintong's deviation from what he termed its prospectus and its alignment with the North Korean Government.

"Because of this shift in Hanmintong's policy, an increasing number of its members are seceding from the organization. And the Hanmintong is now on the brink of a virtual paralysis," Chong said.

Chong's announcement came as a surprise to the Korean community here because he has been involved in dissident activities in Japan against the Seoul government for the last 11 years, and once headed the "save-Kim Tae-chung committee."

Chong said Hanmintong's membership now number only about 90, and added he would be willing to cooperate with any Hanmintong members who planned to quit the organization.

Chong said he repented for having slandered his homeland from abroad for the past 11 years, and said he had been planning his secession since 1979.

The former dissident, who visited South Korea last month for the first time in 11 years, said he had witnessed that the country had undergone great development, politically, economically and socially, which he said was not quite what he was told in Japan.

Chong attacked the Hanmintong for its unilateral criticism against South Korea and its silence about North Korea, and pledged his allegiance to the Seoul Government, saying that he will take procedures to join the Mindan, an organization of pro-Seoul Korean residents in Japan, next week.

CSO: 4100/73

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### MINOR PARTIES PROPOSE SUMMIT ON POLITICAL BILLS

SK090154 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The opposition parties proposed a joint meeting of the top leaders of the three major political parties yesterday to work out a political compromise on the weeklong deadlock over how to tackle "political bills" during the current house session, which ends December 18.

The overtures was broached by Rep. Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), and Kim Chong-chol, president of the Korea National Party (KNP), to Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

However, Rep. Yi showed no immediate reaction to this.

With closure of the present regular house sitting only 10 days away, the wrangling between the rival parties over the issue has crippled operation of the Standing Committees for five consecutive days.

The political bills presented by the opposition parties include amendments to the National Assembly law, the local autonomy law and the basic press law, and a recommendation calling for the removal of a political ban on former politicians.

The opposition leaders forwarded their offer after they shared the common view that the current conflict should be solved through high-level political negotiations in a dinner meeting Tuesday.

The floor leaders have met for four times since last week to try to narrow differences over the bills, but in vain. They are scheduled to meet again this morning.

Reps. Yu and Kim concurred on the position that political compromise terms on the bills should be sought during the present house session from the viewpoint that the budget bill for fiscal 1983 was approved unanimously by the rival parties.

They claimed that it would be against the people's desire if the house did not find ways for the solution of the bills even two years after their introduction.

At present, the DJP maintains its earlier stance that the bills should be deliberated sufficiently in committees concerned with enough time.

The opposition parties insist that the during party should make, at least, a political commitment to rewriting the political laws as suggested by the bills.

[as printed]

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### REPORT ON POLITICAL BILLS CONTROVERSY

#### Action Halted

SK070816 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Rival political parties sharply disagreed over the handling of political bills yesterday, scuttling scheduled sessions of four National Assembly committees.

The floor leaders of the three major parties who Saturday locked horns over political bills failed again yesterday to narrow differences. As a result, the foreign affairs commerce-industry, health-social affairs and construction committees were unable to meet.

Rep. Im Chong-ki of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Rep. Lee Dong-jin of the opposition Korea National Party (KNP) demanded that priority be given to action on political bills at panel sessions.

The two opposition floor leaders warned that unless the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) accepted their demand, panel sessions would continuously be crippled.

DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan countered the demand by saying, "Let's go on with our dialogue, since the political bills call for prudent and careful action."

At stake are amendments proposed by the DKP and KNP to the National Assembly law, the basic press law and the local autonomy law.

The unicameral assembly is slated to hold panel sessions until next Monday and to resume a plenary session next Tuesday which will last until December 18.

Awaiting action at the 13 assembly committees are about 96 bills and petitions, 40 of which have been initiated by the opposition DKP and KNP.

#### Controversy Continues

SK080331 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The rival political parties were still at loggerheads over the issue of handling the "political bills" presented by the opposition parties in a meeting of floor leaders yesterday.



The bills are amendments to the National Assembly law, the local autonomy law and the basic press law, and a recommendation for the removal of political ostracism of former politicians.

As a result of the rupture in the negotiations between the whips, the National Assembly Standing Committees were not able to meet for the fourth day in a row.

They decided only to meet at 10:00 a.m. tomorrow to discuss the problem.

During the meeting, the floor leaders held fast to their parties' earlier positions on the bills.

Rep. Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) reiterated that the bills were required to be deliberated in the committees with sufficient time.

His Democratic Korea Party (DKP) counterpart Im Chong-ki insisted persistently that the ruling party should make a commitment to rewriting the laws as provided by the bills.

In particular, Rep. Im demanded that the constitution-stipulated local autonomy system be enforced in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Incheon preferentially from January 1, 1985.

But, Rep Yi showed disapproval of the DKP request, saying that there were too many problems to be solved before the implementation of the formula.

He said that plenty of time was required to prepare for the introduction of the system, pointing out that it had been not put into practice for two decades.

As to the revision of the National Assembly law, Rep. Yi also said that his party hoped that the question would be discussed next April when two years had passed since the enactment of the law.

CSO: 4100/73

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### PARTIES REACH ACCORD ON HANDLING POLITICAL BILLS

SK100127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties tentatively agreed yesterday on how to act on political bills, clearing the way for the National Assembly to resume committee-level activities today.

The session scheduled for December 3-13 had been paralyzed for six successive days, since rival parties split over the disposition of political bills.

The floor leaders of the three major parties agreed to have deliberations on the proposed amendments to the National Assembly law wound up by the end of next April which marks the second anniversary of the incumbent assembly.

They also agreed to have an ad hoc assembly subpanel produce an interim report on deliberations to the local autonomy law by the end of next June.

They further shared the view that the recommendation for the designation of student day should be settled by November 3 next year. November 3 had been celebrated as student day until several years ago.

Meeting reporters after the meeting, Im Chong-ki, floor leader of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said that the agreement was tentative, because it was subject to approval by DKP President Yu Chi-song.

Political observers said, however, that the DKP would have no choice but to accept the agreement.

Briefing newsmen on the outcome of the bipartisan agreement, Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said the wisdom of rewriting the National Assembly law would be studied next April.

The steering subcommittee would make detailed studies of problems that might be contained in the law by that time, he said.

"In the past two years, the assembly has been concentrating on dialogue with the government, dispensing with dialogue among political parties. We will have to find out whether this stems from the defects of the law or the assembly operation," he said.

The remark was immediately interpreted as the DJP willingness to rewrite the assembly law, but the majority floor leader said that his words should not be construed that way.

DKP floor leader Im said that his party would hold a floor strategy meeting today to determine whether or not to approve the bipartisan agreement.

In the meantime, a total of 96 bills, motions and petitions are waiting for action at the 13 Standing Committees.

The assembly, however, had failed to open committees for the past six days, because of bipartisan disagreements over the handling of political bills.

The opposition DKP and Korea National Party (KNP) had demanded that priority be given to acting on the bills, while the ruling DJP had countered the demand by saying they should be handled in a careful and prudent manner.

Since the floor leaders made no progress in negotiations over political bill, the DKP and KNP leaders Wednesday proposed a meeting of the heads of the three major parties to break the deadlock.

CSO: 4100/73

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLY ACTION ON RESOURCES BILL POSTPONED

SK150114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly, in last-minute action, approved the proposed amendments to the military service law and 15 other bills in a plenary session yesterday.

The 15 others included the proposed amendments to the passport law, the combatant police law and the overseas development promotion law.

Action on the controversial resources management bill will be delayed until the next special assembly session. The bill calls for state control over those in the age 20-50 age bracket in case of national eventualities.

The plenary session will last until Friday to act further on bills referred by Standing Committees. It will officially close the 90-day regular session Saturday.

The proposed amendments to the passport law call for harsher punishment against those who use passports obtained by illegal means.

Under the revised passport law, those who use passports obtained by illegal means will be subject to imprisonment for up to two years or the payment of fine as much as two million won.

Provincial governors will now be empowered to issue general passports.

All but two of the 16 bills passed the assembly by unanimous consent. The two are the combatant police law and the military service law.

The revision to the combatant police law, which calls for classifying combatant police officers into two categories--in antiespionage activities and those assigned to ordinary police duties--was approved by 155-96 vote.

The revision to the military service law was adopted with 152 "yes" votes against 98 nays. The amendment to the law is generally designed to elevate the quality of the combatant policemen to the level of regular armed forces personnel.

Opposing the proposed amendment to the two laws, Rep. Han Kwang-ok of the Democratic Korea Party, and other opposition lawmakers alleged that the revisions will make the job and mission between soldiers and combat police unclear and reduce their sense of responsibility.

The overseas development promotion law was revised to include livestock, fisheries and forestry products in the category of "overseas resources."

The items, together with mineral products, are considered to be those which should be secured on a long-term, stable basis.

It also diversified the sources of fund needed for the overseas development.

In another development, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) intends to have the controversial amendment bill the city redevelopment bill approved by the construction committee today.

Since the bill was unanimously approved by a 10-member construction subcommittee Monday, it should also be endorsed by the construction committee and then by a plenary assembly session, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said.

It would be useless for rival parties to continuously argue over procedural matters at the risk of inconveniencing the people, Yi said.

Im Chong-ki, floor leader of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), however, made it clear that the DKP would oppose the bill.

"The DKP will not agree to setting the bill during the current regular session, because it contains many shortcomings," he said.

CSO: 4100/73

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### DJP URGED NOT TO DODGE OPPOSITION

SK031134 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Dec 82 p 2

[Commentary by Choe Kyu-chol, reporter of the Political Department, in the column "Reporter's Notebook"]

[Text] What attracted our keenest attention when the regular session of the national assembly opened was the expected arguments between the ruling and opposition parties over the political bills, which have been hushed up of late.

Maintaining that the laws legislated by the Legislative Council for national security could not remain untouchable, the opposition parties submitted bills aimed at revising the national assembly laws, the local autonomy law and the basic press law, but they have remained unsettled. In the event that debate over these bills resumed at the national assembly, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] was likely to come up with counterattacks and, therefore, a heated argument had been expected.

Clearly, the political bills were sufficiently controversial to become objects of heated argument in that the clearer the polemics of both sides became, the stronger both sides' attacks would grow.

Yet by the end of last month, a few days before the end of the house session, these bills, submerged until now, appeared to be dropped from the agenda. This is because the DJP has recently raised the possibility of suspending various political bills, including the resource management bill which touched off a controversy as soon as it was submitted to the house, and that the Democratic Korea Party also appeared to be agreeing with the ruling party.

What is more, the national assembly has not heard the government's explanation on the purpose of the resource management bill. At this point, I cannot suppress some doubts which come to mind. Not because I concur with either side. It is because the parties appear to be sticking to their negative and self-centered points of view but not fair ones in viewing the political situation.

If we call politics a kind of stream, the word suspension could mean an act of trying to hold back the stream with the aid of a tether or the like. In this case, we can see the contradiction in the act of suspending these bills. Ultimately, the problem is what kind of benefits the DJP is to get from suspension of the bills and why does the party want to suspend them.

At this stage, the only alternative left for the DJP is a vote. In the event the DJP seeks a vote to thwart the opposition demands, the DJP could be criticized for having arm twisted the opposition by its being in the majority. The DJP did not want to hear such criticism. The chief reason for the DJP's move to suspend those bills may stem from a desire not to crack the hard-won harmony through which both the ruling and opposition parties worked out an unanimous approval of the budget bill for 1983 without obvious friction. From the standpoint of realism, the DJP's move would be a safe way to win support from the people.

I do not intend to denounce the DJP for having adopted such a political maneuver. Nevertheless, I have a few points to make to the DJP.

If I may state the conclusion first, the DJP should be more dignified and more positive. This is more so in that the party is called the Democratic Justice Party, claiming to be the driving force behind the efforts to establish a new political order suitable to a new era.

For the DJP to justly lay claim to being the driving force of reform, it should have a sense of mission, showing a dignified and positive attitude in dealing with state affairs. In this regard, suspending the bills is not a sincere attitude toward state affairs. The DJP, which dealt positively with the real name system and in approving the budget bill for the new year, failed to exhibit its old attitude. For the DJP to take the opposition's challenges and argue against the opposition's polemics would be more suitable to its claim of being the driving force than to suspend the bills, which could be interpreted as a device for putting them away under the name of continued review.

Even though the DJP does not want to unnecessarily break the harmony created between the two political camps before the arrival of a sensitive season during which each will hold a party congress, the DJP needs to seek a far-sighted view of reality instead of sticking to its short-sighted view.

If today's tangled matters are left as they are and no effort made to untangle them, it may be discovered in the future that they can no longer be untangled. Also, a true way to reconciliation can be found in the process of persuasion and concession, not in the effort to eschew confrontation. May people believe it to be true way leading to reconciliation.

Moreover, the DJP should not simply pay attention to relations between the ruling and opposition camps but should heed the public eye focused on politics. The DJP should adopt such an attitude if it does not want the people to view harmony between the ruling and opposition parties as cooperation achieved under the table.

After all, avoiding arguments means admitting one's weakness. Just as we should not avoid arguments because they produce noise, so we should not choose voting as the best way to avoid noise. If need arises, the DJP should confront and argue with the opposition, and even when its polemics fail to persuade the opposition, some people will follow it if the polemics are fair and worth following. In this case, a vote is not necessarily a big problem.

Realizing that detour cannot be a solution and that there is no royal road in politics, the DJP should begin to tear down the walls built within the party itself.

CSO: 4107/13

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP NERVOUS ABOUT DEFENSE BUDGET CUTS

SK031310 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 2 Dec 82 p 2

[Article from column "News Behind News"]

[Text] While the chairman of the political deliberation committee of the Democratic Korean Party [DKP] expressed his intention to resign from that key post of the DKP to take responsibility for the unanimous agreement between the ruling and opposition parties on concluding the 1983 budget bill, the atmosphere in ruling circles seemed to reflect satisfaction with the hard-won image of harmony in the National Assembly. Those in the ruling circles congratulated each other over the conclusion of the budget bill by taking turns in treating to dinner for their lawmakers on the budget settlement committee.

On the evening of 1 December, Premier Kim Sang-hyop invited the 11 members of the sub-panel for adjusting figures, the floor leaders of the three parties and Chong Chae-chol, chairman of the Budget Settlement Committee, to a dinner arranged at his official residence.

On 2 December, speaker Chong Nae-hyok is scheduled to host a dinner for the members of the Budget Settlement Committee. On the evening of 4 December, Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] will host a dinner party in appreciation of their endeavors.

The ruling camp, however, seemed to feel uneasy about the fact that the committee had unprecedentedly cut as much as 32.3 billion won from the defense budget. The DJP is likely to conduct a series of activities to explain to army authorities and to personages concerned the circumstances in which the committee cut the defense budget.

On 30 November, Kim Yong-son, chairman of the Defense Committee of the National Assembly invited concerned personages of the Ministry of Defense and the members of the Defense Committee of the National Assembly and explained to them in detail the background of the readjustment of the defense budget which took place in the process of settling the budget bill.

On the afternoon of 1 December, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan hosted a luncheon for lawmakers retired from the army and had a dialogue with them.

DJP chairman Yi Chae-hyong will call for the cooperation of the army brass at a dinner he will arrange on 8 December.



## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### SITUATION IN OPPOSITION PARTIES DISCUSSED

SK060916 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by reporters Kim Chol and Han Chin-su]

[Excerpts] At present, rather than in the ruling party, a mood of anticipation regarding the national party conventions is growing mainly in the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], the Korea National Party [KNP] and other minor opposition political parties. The national conventions of the opposition political parties, at which the nomination of party candidates will be made for the forthcoming 12th National Assembly elections, are big events for each party and, at the same time, draw the people's great attention because of the affect they will have on the overall political situation.

Recently, Yu Han-yol, the DKP secretary general, said: Unless physically impossible, there is absolutely no reason to postpone the national convention of the party.

Therefore, it seems that, even if it fails to hold the convention on 17 January--the party founding anniversary--the DKP will certainly hold it sometime in February, at the least before the lunar new year. When the party's financial situation is taken into account, it is even more certain that the party will do so.

In this connection, it is now beyond doubt that the two major factions in the party--one rallied around the current president of the party and the other challenging the party leadership--will start at the same time--from next week--to make preparations for the coming national convention of the party. The faction of the present president is expected to start the work of reorganizing the six party departments that have had some incidents and ten other local party committees that will possibly be in trouble.

At present, former secretary general of the party Sin Sang-u is the only person who has made it clear that he will challenge the incumbent party president Yu Chi-song. Representative Sin, it has been learned, will begin to contact from next week veteran lawmakers of the party and share views on the prevailing situation, thus, starting to evaluate the atmosphere of the party.

However, at present, no one in the party shows any skepticism about the continued leadership of the current President Yu Chi-song, and the faction of President Yu itself is confident in this regard. This is an objective evaluation obtained from a diagnosis of the party situation. Nevertheless, there is a difference

in views between those will defend the leadership of the party and those who will challenge it. At the same time, the faction that will challenge the leadership has a very different view of the atmosphere in the party.

Yet, those siding with President Yu ask: Is there anyone who can replace President Yu?

They also say that it is attributable to the line of Yu Chi-song that, under the difficult circumstances, the party and the politics have developed this far.

Meanwhile, Representative Sin has a very different point of view. He contends: It is not that President Yu has done well or not. It is that the time has come for the DKP to reorganize itself. Yu's line lacks an objective analysis of and aggressive countermeasures for the changing political situation. Thus, his leadership and line are not correct.

All of this, however, is what has appeared on the surface. Until the convention has been actually held, many things depend on other senior leaders of the party, who are saying nothing about it at present. In this regard, a lawmaker of the party says: At present, President Yu and Representative Sin are the only persons possessing what can be considered party factions. Still, this situation will change as the party convention draws near.

Strictly speaking, it is difficult to definitely say whether the DKP presently has any factions. Therefore, many DKP lawmakers are presently considered supporters of President Yu. Meanwhile, representatives Han Kwang-ok, Cho Chu-hyong, Sin Won-sik and several others are thought to side with Sin. Their support for lawmaker Sin is reportedly very strong.

In the case of the KNP, a party consultative council meeting--a gathering intended to discuss in advance the competition for the party's leadership--will be held on 10 December. Though it will be an informal gathering, it will, however, be the first open discussion of the next party leadership. Along with the local party chapters' reorganization meetings, which are scheduled to begin on 15 December, it seems that the competition for the next party leadership will become more apparent and fierce.

At present, Vice President Yi Man-sop and chairman of the party national convention Yi Chong-song are the only persons that are thought to be getting ready to challenge the party leadership. However, up to now, only Vice President Yi has clearly expressed his intention to challenge the party leadership.

Meanwhile, the Civil Rights Party [CRP] is expected to hold its national convention sometime in May. Yet, it is also possible that the CRP may call its national convention even earlier because of the health of President Kim Ui-taek.

In particular, it has been learned that independent lawmaker Hwang Myong-su will soon become a CRP member and will eventually succeed President Kim. But, in this connection, resistance from those rallied around the president vice president, Yim Chae-hong, is expected.

As far as the new Socialist Party is concerned, the future of President Ko Chong-hun by and large depends on whether or not the party will enter the socialist international. However, at present, it seems that there is no one in the party that will challenge the party's leadership.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLY ACCUSED OF LAW VIOLATION

SK120043 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Dec 82 p 3

[From column "Reporter's Memobook": "Law-Abidingness of Legislative Branch" by political reporter Sin Yong-sok]

[Text] The National Assembly Finance Committee's subcommittee for screening bills on banking on 8 December approved a plan to induce foreign public loans totaling \$1,193 million. These public loans, which will be used on 12 public works projects, including building a piped water system in provincial areas, developing Kampo port and building more roads, will end up increasing the nation's foreign debt and the people's burden. Also, these foreign loan bills are like supplements to the budget bill because of their partial inclusion in the fiscal 1983 national budget. Nevertheless, the subcommittee unhesitatingly approved the plan to induce the \$551-million foreign loan required for six public works projects, the sources, interest rates and deferment and repayment terms of which have not been decided.

Such a foreign loan inducement plan, which has a direct bearing on the people's burden and is closely linked with next fiscal year's national budget, is supposed to be sent to the National Assembly for approval only after the specific conditions of the loan, such as the interest rate, the grace period and the repayment plan, are decided. It is, therefore, kind of puzzling to us that the National Assembly gave the go-ahead to such a sketchy loan inducement plan from the government.

What is more difficult to understand is that the government has sent to the National Assembly for approval a plan to induce \$441 million of foreign loans carrying the high interest rate of 11.3 percent per year in spite of the government itself having shown a willingness to peg the domestic interest rate at 8 percent and to make efforts to reduce the foreign debt expected to be incurred during the Fifth 5-Year Plan. This loan plan was identified as a problem during the screening of the 1983 budget in the National Assembly Budget Committee, and in spite of that, it passed without a motion for debate in the finance subcommittee, which is primarily responsible for the debate on it.

Article No 7 of the law governing the inducement of foreign public loans reads, "When introducing a plan to induce a foreign public loan to the National Assembly for approval, the government should clearly state the name of the

country from which the loan is to be induced." This article should be viewed as a clear regulation that, when the country from which a loan is to be induced has not decided, such a loan plan cannot even be sent to the National Assembly for consideration, let alone approval. In spite of that the finance subcommittee gave the go-ahead to just such a government loan inducement plan by the deviated method of obtaining a verbal promise from the government that it will not repeat such a practice and that it will change the loan plan's phrase, "loan country undecided yet," to "an international export financing organization and/or a commercial bank."

By giving the nod to this loan inducement plan by resorting to such a deviated method, knowing that it is outrightly illegal, the legislative body, which writes the law and should be a model in following it, has made a grave mistake by establishing a precedent of breaking the law, even without any discussion about the mounting foreign debt problem or the problem of an increased people's burden.

If and when the prior approval of the National Assembly is actually for the inducement of a loan, as the government reasoned in this case, it may be appropriate for the National Assembly to revise the pertinent law first, rather than resorting to a deviated method. If the government and the legislative branch break the law, by resorting to deviant methods, where should people find the law's meaning?

CSO: 4107/13

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP TO PROPOSE DISMISSAL OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

SK131236 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] On 13 December, the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] decided to submit a resolution to propose the dismissal of Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song and Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik, holding them responsible for the economic confusion in the wake of the controversy over the real name financial transaction system. The party is expected to bring it up before the National Assembly on the afternoon of 13 December at the earliest or 14 December at the latest.

Floor leader Yim Chong-ki said this morning: If the Finance Committee of the National Assembly should pass the bill on the real name financial transaction system as revised by the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], we will immediately submit the resolution to propose the dismissal.

He continued: To hold them responsible for the confusion in the economic policies, especially in the aftermath created by the real name financial transaction system, we are planning to present a resolution to propose the dismissal of Deputy Prime Minister Kim and Minister Kang.

Floor leader Yim pointed out that at the National Assembly's plenary sessions, budget settlement committee sessions and other related Standing Committee sessions, Deputy Prime Minister Kim and Minister Kang have repeatedly made it clear that there will be no change in their will to put into effect the real name financial transaction system--as far as new transactions are concerned--effective 1 January next year. He asserted that as the Finance Committee decided to put off the enforcement of the real name financial transaction system as revised by the DJP, such a testimony from the government side has been proved to be false, and that because of this, the economic order has experienced severe confusion.

If it collects signatures from more than a total of 92 lawmakers--one-third of the total lawmakers on the register--thanks to the support by lawmakers belonging to the independent lawmakers' fraternity group, the DKP is planning to submit a proposal for the dismissal, instead of a resolution to propose the dismissal.

The proposal for dismissal is dealt with at the plenary session within 72 hours, 24 hours after the proposal is referred to the house plenary session. When this is passed, the president should immediately dismiss those concerned.

In contrast to this, a resolution to propose the dismissal is submitted like an ordinary bill to the National Assembly with the approval of more than 20 lawmakers. This is deliberated first by steering committee. Even if the resolution to propose the dismissal is passed at the National Assembly, the president is not legally bound by this.

CSO: 4107/13

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### EXPECTATION OF PARTY REORGANIZATIONS NOTED

SK020938 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 28 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by HANGUK ILBO Political Department]

[Excerpts] As the regular house sitting has reached the closing stage and the issue of the budget bill has made smooth progress, each political party has been paying attention to its party convention slated for early next year.

The three major parties--the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] and the Korea National Party [KNP]--all are expected to hold their party conventions next January, when they will mark their second founding anniversaries. However, the DJP has already decided to postpone its party convention, and other parties are moving to do the same in line with their circumstances. Moreover, the reorganization of their party systems is expected, which attracts our attention.

In the case of the opposition camp, in particular, because a challenge to the existing leadership has become an open secret, there is a complicated scramble for power.

At the Central Executive Committee meeting held on 22 November, the DJP decided to hold its party convention in the first half of next year.

It is likely that because the DJP feels no need to finish the political schedule in so short a time or as urgently as last year, the party has worked out a plan to instill in the minds of the people and the party members a new party image by spreading its image--more mature and quite different from that at the time of party's founding--to the regional areas.

However, it is assumed that one of the more political reasons for the postponement of its convention is long-range preparations for the 12th general elections.

Another reason is that the DJP will carry out the reorganization of party posts timed with the reorganization of key national assembly posts--which is expected to take place next April.

Another powerful guess is that a government cabinet shake-up might take place at the same time as the DJP's reorganization.

Since its founding, the DJP has consolidated its system through several party reorganizations. However, given that it will mark the third anniversary of its founding and will face the 1985 general elections, it is expected that it is inevitable for the DJP to conduct a large-scale party reorganization early next year.

Moreover, because the terms of office of the key national assembly posts, including those of house speaker and chairmen of the Standing Committees, expire next April, it is anticipated that, from the viewpoint of revamping of the DJP and marking its second founding, there will be a large-scale reorganization of political circles.

The DKP is outwardly trying to show "an impassive reaction" to the contest for party power. And internally the party is moving cautiously.

As for the timing of the party convention, there are two opinions: one stresses that the party convention should be held before 17 January next year in accordance with the party constitution. The other claims that it should be put off for 1 or 2 months.

The latter seems to represent the party's prevailing opinion.

The most powerful reason for the call for postponing the party convention is that, because there is a large volume of political bills pending at the regular national assembly sitting—including the budget, whose curtailment is beyond its power—the party cannot waste its energies on the January party convention.

At the same time, the party has the real difficulty, first of all, of revamping all 92 party chapters throughout the country before the party convention if it is to conform with the party constitution.

However, despite such a difficult situation, judging that the party convention should not be deferred beyond late February next year, the DKP secretariat is now making steady preparations for the convention by reshuffling and consolidating local party chapters.

For the party presidency, the party seems to have decided to have the incumbent party president reelected. Senior party leaders, namely Vice Presidents Yu Ok-u and Yi Tae-ku, have initiated talk of putting up a single candidate for the party presidency. On the other hand, there has emerged talk of a contest for the vice presidency.

In fact, last June, there had been a strong combined force challenging the party leadership, formed by former secretary general Sin Sang-u, former floor leader Ko Chae-chong and former chairman of the party policy-making committee Han Yong-su. But, as the brunt of their combined force was broken, the situation turned in favor of party President Yu Chi-song.

Furthermore, because of President Yu Chi-song's special leadership, stressing harmony within the party, and the arrest of Han Yong-su, former chairman of the party policy-making committee, the present climate within the party is for a single candidate for the presidency.



But, a national convention of the first opposition party has often produced a sudden gust of wind because of external factors, rather than internal ones. In view of this, some observers still presume that there exist some factors which might obstruct the single candidacy for the party presidency.

Unlike the DJP and DKP, which have decided to postpone their national conventions, the KNP plans to hold its national convention around 23 January next year as scheduled under its constitution. The party has already embarked on working-level preparatory work. In this connection, the party's attention is focused on party President Kim Chong-chol, who seeks reelection, and on the challenge by Vice President Yi Man-sop, who has pointed out the poor leadership on the part of Kim.

It is said that both Kim Chong-chol and Yi Man-sop have quietly started campaigns to expand their supporters and factional organizations. On the other hand, the party's influential members led by chairman of the national convention Yi Chong-song and floor leader Yi Tong-chin have been quietly rallying "shock-absorbing forces" in an attempt to hold a peaceful national convention.

Under the KNP constitution, a party president should be elected by a majority of the 130 delegates at the national convention through recommendation of the party affairs committee. Neither Kim Chong-chol nor Yi Man-sop has succeeded in securing the necessary majority number of supporters yet.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CITES PEOPLE'S DESIRE FOR DEMOCRACY

SK300758 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Desire for Planting Democracy--On the Study That Has Revealed a Change in People's Thought"]

[Text] In terms of stimulating production, nothing has so far surpassed the free economy. In this connection, the free economy is regarded as the best system for economic development. Since Stalin and Mao Zedong sought the entirely opposite economic policies, today's economy of the communist countries is suffering stagnation and backwardness. Looking at it historically, a free economy is the product of a self-regulating civil society and a fruition of a multilateral society. In other words, a free economy, economic development and democratic civil society always go hand-in-hand.

Nevertheless, since the beginning of the second half of the 20th century, some people have occasionally asserted that economic growth can be achieved only under nondemocratic rule. However, this is an assertion of those who know nothing about democracy or is a deliberate defamation of it. By making such an assertion, they suggest that democracy is synonymous with disorder and chaos. It is not even necessary, however, to argue that only democracy represents true order. The democratic society is by no means a state of anarchic liberalism. It is a self-regulating society established on the basis of a law-obeying spirit. And, with such a voluntary and self-regulating character, it is always brimming over with creative vitality. Accordingly, it can be said that a free economy and economic growth are a fruition of such vitality.

In our society, too, there have been useless debates on whether democracy is helpful or detrimental to economic development. No one, however, neither public figure nor private citizen, has put forth in the 1980's any explicit, opposite view against the overwhelming superiority of democracy. This means that our society and people's thought have matured somewhat. In a study conducted by a college professor, 80 percent of those who responded said, "Even if it presents some difficulty for economic development, democracy must be realized." This also shows an aspect of the growth in the people's thought.

The question asked in the study also, strictly speaking, implies that democracy and economic development are incompatible with each other. However,

the purpose of the questionnaire was to urge their compatibility and, thus, shows confidence that we have now reached a point where we can seek them simultaneously.

Perhaps we have not considered economic development and democracy integral because of our unreadiness for democracy. This means that, under the authoritarianism sought under the prolonged one-man rule, politicians, bureaucrats, intermediary social organizations and common citizens did not properly play their roles as components of the great structure called the system of democracy. If this is true, public opinion's call for the realization of democracy, despite the difficulty for economic development, can be construed as a demand for all these components to play their role in the system of democracy.

In the ruling circle, too, principles such as the planting of democracy, its Koreanization, a peaceful transfer of power and a single-term spirit have been stressed many times. Therefore, the legislative and judicial branches must now abandon their old function as "the maid of the administrative branch" and fully carry out their inherent function specified in the constitution.

All in all, the most fundamental thing for planting democracy is respect for the people's basic rights and the reflection of public opinion in governmental decision-making.

The constitutional fortress that should defend the people's basic rights is the supreme court. And the National Assembly is the mechanism that should guarantee the reflection of public opinion in the government's operation. Realizing the growth in the people's desire for planting democracy, we would like to see some evidence of work toward that end in the function of the judiciary and legislative branches.

CSO: 4107/012

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON BILLS HASTILY DRAFTED IN SECRET WAY

SK241355 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Nov 82 p 2

[An article by Hong In-kun, chief of the newspaper's political department, from the column "Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] As has been the case every year during the regular session of the National Assembly, so this year, too a few controversial issues have been raised in the current regular session of the National Assembly. The issues are not only causing a dispute between the ruling party and the opposition parties, but also drawing big attention from the people.

Among many issues, the main controversial issues seem to concern the real name system, the resources management bill and the bill demanding the revision of the basic press law.

The dispute over and interest in the bills are focused on two points: that the bills were hastily mapped out in a secret way; that they comprehensively regulate the activities of people to whom the bills, when enacted, will be applied.

Such a bill as is hastily formulated in a closed-door meeting by an extremely limited number of people usually is unrealistic and contains errors.

The real name system is a good example. It was hastily drafted by some officials, including the minister of economic planning, the minister of finance and the senior secretary to the president for economic affairs. After discussions about the effective timing of the system, the enforcement of the system was postponed indefinitely due to its unrealistic nature.

Another good example can be seen in the resources management bill. Despite the fact that the bill was dealt with at a meeting of the cabinet members, even a cabinet member who participated in making the decision to send it to the National Assembly for endorsement, has said that he did not know such a bill existed.

Discussed at public hearings since it was sent to the National Assembly, the resources management bill now must inevitably be revised. These examples expose the evils of a bill which is hastily formulated in a closed-door meeting.

To get rid of such evils, many foreign countries have established a system in which they make public the process of legislation and the administrative procedure, ranging from the initial conception of a bill to the drafting stage, widely collect diverse opinions and sort out them.

Such a system teaches us not a few lessons.

If it had made public the process of the drafting of the real name system and of the resources management bill and then had collected public opinion, the government could have formulated more substantial bills and, as a result, might have succeeded in convincing the people and in preventing them from unnecessarily misunderstanding it.

Another tangible evil of a bill that is hastily drafted in a secret manner is that it comprehensively regulates the activities of people to whom the bill, when enacted, will be applied.

Despite the fact that many have recognized the inevitability of the legislation of the resources management bill, it has become an object of controversy. The reason is that the bill involves probability that the application of the resources management law may not follow the provisions in the law, but the intention of those who will apply the law.

The same goes for the basic press law. The revision of the law has been proposed because the law provides a ground on which some actions against the press can be arbitrarily taken on the decision of the minister of culture and public information.

We are concerned that these laws do not rule out the possibility that some people can stand above the law.

We are reminded of Jefferson's remark: "The execution of laws is more important than the establishment of laws." A law's objective can be more fruitfully accomplished when those who manage the law have good intentions and a sense of social justice.

For the purpose of the "resources management law" bill, the ambiguous phrase "in time of need in the future" was used. "The term in question was used only in consideration of possible effects at home and abroad, and the government had no other particular intention. It means in time of war or any similar crisis and in an emergency." This explanation, belatedly made by an authority concerned, is not totally convincing from Jefferson's point of view. Many times under the past regime we have witnessed such laws being politically abused. Remembering the past abuses whenever we view this new law, we cannot help but feel that, had the ambiguous expression been replaced with an accurate one at an early date, it would have been fair and could have been done without a sense of guilt.

Minister of Culture and Public Information Yi Chin-hui in his reply made at the National Assembly said, "Because the people are watching closely, the

legal provisions of the basic press law cannot be applied at the discretion of the minister alone." If so, it would be much more unequivocal to replace the controversial clauses with express provisions so that no one could use the law at his own discretion to cancel the registration of periodicals and to suspend their operation. Such changes would wipe out unnecessary popular misgivings and apprehensions.

While saying that the government "does not have any specific intentions," one authority has developed a rationale that precludes changing the clauses but also says that "if the National Assembly were to have any constructive opinion, the administration would accept it." While saying that "No one could use the law at his own discretion," the minister developed the rationale that virtually assures that the government will keep the clauses that would allow him to do so. All such reasoning employed by the government officials is destined to lack persuasion.

Franklin's remark that "excessively dignified laws cannot be observed and excessively cruel laws cannot be executed" is worth appreciation. Only a law that embraces society's good sense and has universal validity as well as being supported and affirmed by all those who are subject to it can be observed and executed. Herbert Hoover, the 31st U.S. President, said: The law that is supported only by government officials is one that has come to its end.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES CONSIDER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT BILL

SK251232 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 21 Nov 82 p 2

[Article from column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] At a meeting of representatives from three parties held on 20 November by the National Assembly Defense Committee to designate a date to discuss a bill on the resources management law, National Assemblyman Chong Chin-ki from the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] refused to participate in the meeting because of his party's stand and the inappropriateness of the standing committee session concerned.

He said: I cannot participate in the session, because my party demands the withdrawal of the bill on the grounds that it is in danger of violating the constitution.

The bill should be reviewed by the National Assembly Operations Committee since the prime minister has submitted it, since the emergency planning committee under the control the office of the prime minister will operate the resources management law and since the bill requires a high-degree of political decision-making.

National Assemblyman Kim Yong-son, chairman of the National Assembly Defense Committee, urged lawmaker Chong to participate in the meeting. He said: the government is taking a low at its option. We should quickly begin to review the bill on the standpoint of protecting the basic right of the people. However, lawmaker Chong continued to refuse to review the bill after consulting with DKP floor leader Yim Chong-ki.

National Assembly man Yi Pil-u from the Korean National Party [KNP] initially assumed a stand for having the National Assembly Operations Committee review this bill. However, he changed his attitude after consulting with KNP floor leader Yi Tong-chin. While consulting with National Assemblyman Yi, the floor leader told National Assemblyman Yi to oppose the review of the bill while participating in the review session, because the floor leaders of three parties have agreed to hand over the bill to the National Assembly Defense Committee.

CSO: 4107/012

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

IPU MEETING--The ROK Council of the IPU (chairman: Rep Kwon Chong-tal) is expected to get into full swing in preparation for the IPU convention in Seoul by holding a working-level officials' meeting on 3 December and holding its plenary meeting early next week. Because some 1,300 delegates from a total of 90-odd countries, including those in the communist bloc, are expected to participate in the Seoul convention, the council has a lot of work to do, such as the selection of the meeting place, preparation of facilities for simultaneous interpretation welcoming delegates, bodyguards, cultural functions--such as folk art performances--receptions, operations of vehicles, and preparations for tourist courses. One National Assembly official says: Because the meeting place should be a building with a large conference room, which seats at least more than 500 persons, and six or seven smaller conference rooms, we cannot but, in the long run, make use of the National Assembly building by remodelling its interior facilities. [Text] [SK030907 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 2 Dec 82 p 2]

PARTY LEADERSHIP CRITICIZED--In a party strategy meeting held on the morning of 10 December, leading members of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] attacked the party floor leaders, expressing their great disappointment over the results of the meetings of floor leaders of the three major parties held in regard to political bills. Rep. Kim Sung-mok: The meetings of the floor leaders did not even discuss such issues as lifting the ban imposed on the old politicians. We cannot possibly think that the party floor leaders have done what is expected of them as opposition party members at the end of house session. They now report that they call an agreement, though they have achieved nothing tangible in regard to political bills. They have forced on us mixed feelings. Rep. Sin Sang-u tersely commented that what they asserted they achieved was not worth commenting on. Rep. O Hong-sok also pressed the party floor leaders hard for an answer: What have you achieved in the meetings of the floor leaders that can be described as a success? President Yu Chi-song tried to appease the anger of party members by saying: The government and ruling camp have been maintaining that the laws legislated by the Legislative Council for National Security cannot be subject to revision, but now they say they can be revised. Do you not think this is progress? Early in the morning, DKP floor leader Yim Chong-ki discussed issues concerning the House Steering Committee with deputy floor leaders while eating breakfast in the Seoul Garden Hotel. [Text] [SK130240 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Dec 82 p 2]



POLITICAL BAN--Floor leader Yi Tong-chin of the Korea National Party [KNP], who had been hinting since last weekend that he would make a proposal for lifting the ban on political activities of former politicians and had been putting it off for "some reason," abruptly made a joint proposal on the afternoon of 15 December with assent of the independent splinter party. Floor leader Yi originally planned to propose the "step by step" lifting of ban. However, as the independent splinter party claimed that a phased lifting is little different from the government plan and insisted on an across-the-board lifting, he made the joint proposal for an across-the-board and simultaneous lifting, shifting from his earlier plan. Floor leader Yi remarked: At this juncture when we have completed the first half of the 11th National Assembly, and in consideration of the forthcoming IPU Congress scheduled for next year, in which human rights issue will be an important agenda item, I think now is the right time. As the proposal was made by floor leader Yi, who is known for his keen political sense, some political observers anticipate that a partial lifting of the ban could be made around the end of the year or by March next year. [Text] [SK170134 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Dec 82 p 2]

CABINET SHAKEUP RUMOR--Officials in the government seem to be perplexed at a rumor about a partial cabinet reshuffle now spreading among political and business circles. Denying such a rumor, a high-ranking government official said on 1 December: "Reshuffle? What are you talking about? I have never heard such a rumor." Another government official said: "Since the regular session of the National Assembly is about to conclude and the end of the year is near, those who love to gossip seem to be spreading such a rumor. I do not understand why such a rumor is spreading despite the fact that the ruling and the opposition camps have already agreed not to call a no confidence vote on Deputy Premier Kim Chun-song and Minister of Finance Kang Kyong-sik." I may put some faith in such a rumor if a rumor of a cabinet reshuffle follows the shakeup in political circles after the party congresses around March next year. [Text] [SK021254 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 2 Dec 82 p 2]

POLITICAL BILLS--On 1 December, Kwon Ik-hyon, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], denied the opposition camp's allegation that the political bills would possibly be reviewed. Saying that the budget bill or the bill demanding the revision of the law on bailiffs are among the major political bills, he asked what kind of political bills the opposition parties are talking about. Spurning a rumor that, in connection with the question of the enforcement of the local autonomy system, an opposition party is working out a measure for the political settlement of the question, he said: "The rumor is nonsense." DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan seconded Kwon's words, saying: "The question of the enforcement of the local autonomy system is clearly stated in the constitution. I do not understand the rumor." Upon hearing on the same day that not even a won of political funds has been donated, secretary general Kwon asked Chong Kwan-yong, director of the General Affairs office of the Central Elections Management Committee, to urge businessmen to donate political funds. He expressed an optimistic view, saying: "I believe that businessmen are willing to cooperate for the development of democracy." It has been learned that secretary general Kwon met the chairmen of the four economic organizations. [Text] [SK031146 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 2 Dec 82 p 2]

N. KOREAN POLICY--Tokyo/correspondent Chong Ku-jong--Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to Beijing, who is now on home leave, said here on 7 December that Communist China knows well that North Korean policy on Korean reunification is hardly practicable, although it is supporting the North's policy. Accordingly, Japanese Ambassador Katori added, Communist China will hold onto its policy of maintaining the status quo on the Korean Peninsula. The Japanese ambassador also said that Communist China is of the opinion that it is impossible for North Korea to use armed force against South Korea because of its economic problems. [Text] [SK090700 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Dec 82 p 2]

DKP PUBLICATION REVIEWED--On 19 November, the Democratic Korean Party [DKP] published 50,000 copies of the ninth issue of MINHAN TANGBO [the DKP organ], which frontpaged an articles entitled "Grave Threat to the People's Basic Rights--The Whole Party Decided To Oppose the Resources Management Bill" and distributed them to its local chapters across the country. In the article the party organ stressed: "The DKP decided to resolutely crush not only the resources management bill but also any legislation and government measures running counter to the peaceful transition of power and the establishment of democracy in Korea." Repeatedly demanding the repeal of the resources management bill in the column "We Assert," the party organ noted: A certain country in Africa uses the vague expression "in time of need" for future declarations of martial law. Our people cannot be compared with the people of a country in Africa. The ninth issue of the party organ added two more pages and featured the resources management bill on four out of six pages. [SK200212 Seoul TONGA-A ILSO in Korean 19 Nov 82 p 2]

DKP URGES DISMISSAL--Seoul, Dec 14 (YONHAP)--South Korea's leading minority party, joined by a group of independents and lesser parties, Tuesday submitted a parliamentary motion calling for the dismissal of Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song and Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik. The motion, signed by 81 lawmakers of the Democratic Korea Party and 15 members of the parliamentary fraternity club, accused the two officials of having disrupted the economy by prematurely proposing the ban on anonymous bank accounts. A Finance Ministry-sponsored bill calling for the mandatory use of real names in bank accounts, starting January 1, 1983, has met with a strong backlash in the National Assembly. The bill was subsequently amended to take effect in 1986, at the earliest, and approved by the assembly, the country's one-house legislature. The opposition lawmakers, sponsoring the motion, contended that the government budget for 1983 was planned on the assumption that the mandatory use of real names would be enforced, beginning January 1, 1983, as was originally proposed, and that this dealt a "serious blow" to the nation's economy. With the majority of the assembly's 276 seats occupied by the ruling Democratic Justice Party, however, the motion does not stand a chance of passage. The bill on the mandatory use of real names is a by-product of a multi-million dollar curb money market scandal that rocked the country's financial sector last May. It was primarily designed to eliminate anonymous bank accounts as possible tax loopholes. [Text] [SK140710 Seoul YONHAP in English 0644 GMT 14 Dec 82]

RICE, OIL IMPORT CUTBACKS--Seoul, Dec 6 (YONHAP)--South Korea's rice and crude oil imports this year are expected to fall off by about one billion dollars from last year, thus contributing greatly to the improvement of its international payments. The Economic Planning Board (EPB) here said Monday that the country's current account deficits for this year will be about 1.5 billion dollars, down 2.9 billion dollars from the figure registered last year. EPB officials said that the rice import bill this year will be 900 million dollars less than last year because imports are cut to 276,000 tons, compared with last year's total rice imports of 2,588,000 tons. Crude oil import this year is estimated to total 176.8 million barrels, or 3.3 million barrels less than last year's imports of 180.1 million barrels, saving about 100 million dollars in oil import bill. The officials attributed the reduced imports of rice and crude oil to good harvests and less domestic demand for oil products this year. [Text] [SK061148 Seoul YONHAP in English 1133 GMT 6 Dec 82]

CSO: 4100/73

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY SCORES SKEPTICISM ON RICE PRODUCTION

SK290638 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: Restudy of Self-Sufficiency in Rice Supply and Demand--The Experiment of the Doctrine of Comparative Advantage Has Now Ended"]

[Text] Contary to expectations of a great bumper crop, rice production of this year, according to the final statistical data, has remained at 35,930,000 som [1 som = 5.12 U.S. bushels]--the level of average annual rice production. This represents 94.5 percent of the production target of 38 million som. With this result, some people are already expressing impatient skepticism about the achievement of self-sufficiency in rice supply. This makes us somewhat uncomfortable. Even if the rice production disclosed by the statistics is contrary to our expectations and makes us pessimistic, we must still take this as a stimulus for intensified efforts to increase production. We think that people who show doubt over the feasibility of achieving self-sufficiency are too fretful.

In any case, we do not think that the statistics on rice production have anything to do with the excessive rice reserves which have resulted from overimporting foreign rice.

There is no reason to hesitate in recognizing the statistical data as correct or as having been obtained through precise and scientific methods. Some local governments wonder why the final data is far lower than their statistics. But, even this can be considered as mistakes made in data collection by the local governments. All in all, accepting everything at face value, what it amounts to is that the rice production target was missed only by 2 million som.

If we assume the poor rice crop resulted from treacherous weather conditions this year and a drastic decrease in production in some local areas--a fact pointed out by the government--we firmly believe that this should serve as a stimulus encouraging us to make more efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in rice supply and should not be taken as a chance to call for reconsideration of the aim of self-sufficiency.

By talking about limits in the increase in rice production, people must mean that, no matter what efforts we may make, achieving self-sufficiency is not

feasible and, therefore, we may as well give up. Of, perhaps, they are trying to tell us that, even if it is not entirely impossible, it is unreasonable and unprofitable to make efforts to break through the limits. However, everyone knows that the so-called doctrine of comparative advantage has been exploited like an heirloom to justify such an argument.

At this time, however, it is absolutely necessary for us to reflect deeply on whether we have made every possible effort to achieve self-sufficiency in our staple food. We do not have to recall what happened in the past when we had to regard agriculture as a secondary matter. But, in this year alone, because of the policy of curbing inflation and the government's financial situation, the policy of purchasing our farmers' rice was not satisfactory either in terms of price or quantity. Worse yet, because the purchasing period extends to early next year--a decision that has been made according to the status of money circulation--the farmers who need money very badly are now marketing their rice at prices far below the government price. The government authorities were saying that, though the government price was not adequate, thanks to the bumper crop, this would not be very disadvantageous in terms of overall income and profit. Even if this has been taken into consideration in setting the government price, there is now no way to make up the losses caused by actual rice production, which has remained at the level of last year.

Of course, there is no clear criteria for debating the limits to rice production and the infeasibility of achieving self-sufficiency. We all know that very different opinions can be expressed in accordance with the prejudices and interests of each individual. But, one thing that we must deeply consider is the international balance of payments. We have land and manpower for rice production. Why are we continuing to import foreign rice? The burden of our foreign debts is too heavy to continue to import foreign rice. It does not matter whether it costs more or less. It is also argued that we must not insist on the policy of achieving self-sufficiency in rice supply, which is unprofitable in the light of the theory of comparative cost, and we will be better off if we divert the manpower and materials needed for rice production to other production areas and earn foreign currency, thus providing funds for importing foreign rice. But, even this can be convincing only under conditions of full employment. To where are we going to divert the manpower and the materials? And how can we guarantee that we will make enough foreign currency from other production areas with which to import foreign rice? We think that our experience in the past can answer these questions.

In accordance with the doctrine of comparative advantage, the "export-is-everything" policy has been ceaselessly pursued, and, because of this, last year, too, the amount of grain imports represented two thirds of the total trade deficit. We must not overlook this fact.

Of course, we are fully aware that, because of the poor crop in the previous year, it was necessary to drastically increase rice imports last year. But, at the same time, no one can deny that the poor crop the year before last and the continued reduction in the rice self-sufficiency rate are the natural outcome of the development strategy that has adhered to the doctrine of comparative advantage.

Of course, we have no intention of continuing to insist on the policy of self-sufficiency. We are also fully aware that, if this is an entirely unprofitable policy, it is difficult to continue to seek self-sufficiency under a system that advocates an open-door policy. But, as has already been noted, we must know that there is no clear criteria for concretely concluding whether it is unprofitable or not.

An unconditional comparison of the international price with the domestic price is meaningless and to say, in relative terms, whether it is profitable or unprofitable when compared with production at home, we have to take into account too many factors.

What should be considered is the significance and scale of the national economy, the priorities in the people's living, and the situation of the farmers. And, when it comes to our capacity for international payment, the significance of the increase in agricultural production, including rice production, cannot be overemphasized. We think there is still much room for increasing agricultural production, including rice. The question is our efforts. And, when we say that our most urgent problem is the international balance of payments, the contribution made by the agricultural sector must be properly recognized.

Even if the principle of progressive cost and the increase in marginal cost are taken into consideration, the contribution that the increase in agricultural production makes to the international balance of payments cannot be compared with that of other production areas. Even if we have to suffer increasing costs in seeking increased agricultural production, this will not require payment of more foreign currency. The import substitution rate that is enhanced by the increase in the agricultural production is vivid enough when compared with the insignificant rate and amount of foreign currency that is earned through industrial production.

In this respect, we think it is indeed lamentable that we have built up too excessive a rice reserve by importing 15,600,000 som of rice last year and 3,500,000 som this year, including 1,500,000 som yet to arrive. The rice reserve at the end of October was as much as 10,000,000 som and 1,500,000 som has yet to arrive. And, when we add the domestic rice production of this year to these, the figures show that, in the 1983 rice year, too, we will have a rice reserve nearly two times more than necessary.

The excessive rice reserve caused by over-importation is a matter that cannot be overlooked in the light of our foreign currency situation. At the same time, this makes us worry that the excessive rice reserve may eventually increase rice consumption and make us neglect the policy of increasing rice production. Supply creates its own demand. This is an economic principle. Even if the excess is not meant to increase consumption, the desire for production increases will be weakened. The self-sufficiency rate will thereby be decreased in both supply and demand, particularly if the policy of curbing commodity price increases through almost limitless supply in an effort to stabilize commodity prices is continued.

If one's stomach is full, he forgets the time when he was hungry. At the same time, the desire for the achievement of self-sufficiency will proportionately diminish and, in these circumstances, the so-called doctrine of comparative advantage will dominate. Perhaps, we can eat more, disregarding the status of the international balance of payments. But, the burden of our foreign debts is too heavy to do so.

Rice is not the only thing that is over imported. This year, the import of animal feed has reached 3,300,000 tons and, even with this, the demand for meat still cannot be met. As a result, beef imports have now reached 39,000 tons.

If this trend continues, it will be difficult to defend the international balance of payments. An increase in imports brings a reduction in production. Reevaluating the significance of the increase in the agricultural production, including rice, and making proper efforts for a reduction of imports and an increase in production is urged.

CSO: 4107/012

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

NATIONAL ECONOMY MOVING UPWARD 'SLOWLY'

SK030411 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, 3 Dec(YONHAP)--Helped by stabilized prices and an improved international payments position, the South Korean economy is moving upward slowly but steadily, despite the worsening international and domestic economic climate, Deputy Premier Kim Joon-sung said Friday.

In a monthly briefing on economic trends chaired by President Chon Tu-hwan Kim said that the leading business index, a barometer for the economic climate two to three months ahead, increased 1.7 percentage points in October over the previous month, showing a steady upward trend over eight consecutive months, and the coinciding business index, which reflects current economic conditions, also rose 1.3 percentage points in October.

Kim, who is concurrently economic planning minister, quoted various economic organizations including the Federation of Korean Industries as saying that improvements in the national economy during the last quarter would surpass those of the third quarter.

Listing an excessive money supply and real estate speculation as factors that could hamper economic recovery, Kim said that the government would issue money at a moderate and stable pace.

While exports increased by 3.5 percent in the January-November period this year to nearly 20 billion dollars, imports registered a 5.7 percent drop to 22 billion dollars, considerably improving the country's trade balance as well as the balance of international payments.

As of the end of November, wholesale prices rose by two percent over the same month last year and consumer prices by 3.6 percent. The price hikes adjusted for an annual rate were 3.1 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively.

In October, industrial output increased by 0.2 percent, but deliveries decreased by 2.6 percent, thus boosting inventories by 1.3 percent over the previous month, according to Kim.

CSO: 4100/73



S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GUIDELINE ON BUILDING INDEPENDENCE HALL GIVEN

SK150115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "'Sanctuary' Blueprint"]

[Text] Sparked off by an international controversy last summer over Japanese distortion of historical accounts of its deeds in Korea and other parts of Asia, the nationwide drive to construct an "independence hall" has since made conspicuous progress with positive response and participation by the general public.

While various preparatory work is in full swing, fund-raising campaigns across the country have already collected a sum amounting to more than three-fifths of the target, 50 billion won, initially planned to be raised over three years.

An expansive area near Chonan, Chungchongnamdo, has been designated as the construction site after extensive field surveys by a non-governmental preparation committee.

Last week, the committee announced guidelines for drafting a master plan of the project, which is to be completed by next March to kick off actual construction work on a schedule of dedicating key structures by 1987.

The guidelines, charting fundamental characteristics and outlining architectural arrangements of the project, are expected to undergo further streamlining through public debate and scrutiny by experts.

For those reviews, several salient points should be made for the project's basic direction and fundamentals as well.

First of all, prudence is needed in overall management of the project, which indeed is a monumental work of the nation to be funded by contributions from all walks of life, notably including plain citizens and school children.

Since the hall--perhaps sanctuary is a more apt description--is designed to illustrate the nation's struggle against Japanese encroachment and for restoration of independence, displays and facilities at the proposed site are advised to be focused on if not confined to the prescribed purpose--avoiding redundancy and extravagance.

For instance, the guidelines call for erecting 15 permanent exhibit halls to display various aspects of the struggle. They include independent edifices for the nation's traditional and modern culture, which are deemed redundant as they would overlap to a large extent with displays at national museums in Seoul and provincial areas. Furthermore, they are not closely related to the project's basic theme.

Also prompting concern is a plan to build facilities for education and amusement--the latter including wax museums, space domes and multiscreens in resemblance of a Disneyland.

It should be pointed out that the precious donations by citizens are not meant to be spent for such an amusement establishment, which runs against the ultimate purpose of building a sanctuary.

A must is the preservation of the natural environment at the proposed construction site to the maximum possible extent, doing away with excessive artificiality.

In all, the primary emphasis ought to be placed on the contents of the display rather than sheer structure. And astute attention is required to check waste in spending the people's contributions, making all plans to complete the project within the initially-set financial limit of 50 billion won.

For the essence of the projected independence hall or sanctuary lies in its spiritual value, not necessarily on its grandness.

CSO: 4100/73

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

SUCCESS OF SAEMAUL MOVEMENT NOTED

SK111127 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, 11 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korea's 13-year-old "Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement)" has so far spurred the completion of an estimated 5.3 trillion won (about 7 billion U.S. dollars) worth of community projects in the nation's 36,894 rural and fishing villages, government statistics showed recently.

The movement, launched in April 1970 by the late President Pak Chong-hui instill in farmers and fishermen the helpful principles of diligence, self-help and cooperation, succeeded in raising the average annual income of a farm household from 356,000 won (478 dollars) in 1971 to 3.7 million won (4,950 dollars) in 1981, according to the statistics.

In addition, out of 36,894 villages, 275 were listed as "developed villages" and 4,490 as "developing villages" by 1981, 12 years after the Saemaul Movement began.

Of the amount invested in Saemaul activities, 374.6 billion won went to income-generating projects, 191 billion won to the construction of basic production facilities, 212.6 billion won to housing projects, 35.9 billion won to education projects and 52.5 billion won to other projects for urban and industrial communities.

Over the 12-year period, according to detailed statistics, 64,686 kilometers of roads and 82,596 bridges were built and 6,582 kilometers of roads were paved in the rural and fishing villages. At the same time, 285,000 houses in those areas were improved, 3,047 entire villages were rebuilt, and 17,020 kilometers of drainage systems were installed.

Piped water supply facilities were installed in 31,330 places, 1,044 bus lines were newly operated, and 21,562 kilometers of small streams redirected. In addition, 39,231 community halls, 22,486 warehouses, 5,099 stables, 3,146 piers, and 1,838 nurseries were built and 37,146 telephones installed in the rural areas.

As a result, the movement is emerging as a model of rural modernization and comprehensive national development for developing nations. So far, a total of 16,000 people from 96 countries have visited Korea to learn about the movement.

Among them were former Colombian President Misael Pastrana, Thai Prime Minister Tanin Kravixien, Belgian Prince Albert, Fiji Prime Minister Kami Sese Mara, Senegalese President Sedar Senghor, Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein Bin Onn, the wife of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore, and Imelda Marcos, wife of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos.

Recently, the movement has involved even national spiritual reform contributing to enhanced social order, thrifty living habits and cooperative relations, especially in urban areas.

Labor-management relations have also been improved through the movement to maximize the productivity of the nation's industries.

President Chon Tu-hwan, shortly after he took over the presidency in 1980, declared that the "Saemaul (New Community)" movement should continue to be developed on a nationwide level regardless of political leadership.

Observers said Chon's state visits to ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and African nations also gave momentum to the internationalization of the movement.

CSO: 4100/73

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

AMENDMENTS TO COMMERCIAL CODE VIEWED

SK100232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 10 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, 10 Dec (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has approved an amendment to the country's commercial code, raising the minimum capital required for a joint-stock corporation to 50 million won (67,114 U.S. dollars) and the minimum face value of a stock from the current 500 won to 5,000 won (one U.S. dollar is worth about 745 won).

The revision of the 20-year-old statute, which governs the activities of industrial, financial and insurance companies and other commercial businesses, had been prepared by the Justice Ministry in cooperation with business and academic circles and approved Thursday during a cabinet meeting. Provisions concerning foreign corporations remain unchanged.

The revised code stipulates that a company selling stocks may raise its capital to four times the amount of existing shares instead of two times the value, as now.

The revision also permits a company to issue debentures of up to twice the value of the capital and reserve fund. The present code limits the amount to no more than the combined value of the capital and the reserve fund. The minimum face value of a debenture will also be increased to 1,000 won from the present 100 won.

The revision is designed to "remove obstacles to development" in commercial activities by eliminating outdated provisions and introducing new commercial patterns, a Justice Ministry official said.

The revised bill will be referred to the National Assembly during the current regular session for approval.

If passed by the National Assembly, stock companies which have less than 50 million won in capital should take procedures to increase their capital within three years after the revision takes effect, or their status will be downgraded to that of limited responsibility companies.

Other highlights of the revised code are as follows:

An auditor's tenure will be increased to two years from the present one year and a board director may serve for up to three years instead of two.

Auditors will have the right to inspect the general operations of companies and participate in discussions at board meetings in addition to their traditional function of auditing accounts.

To promote the reinvestment of profits, companies can release annual dividends in the form of shares worth up to half of the total. At present, dividends are paid only in cash.

CSO: 4100/73

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

HONESTY IN PROPERTY REGISTRATION STRESSED

SK080234 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Officials' Property Register"]

[Text] An unprecedented attempt at clean government is to become reality in about three weeks' time under a bylaw prepared to implement the public officials ethics law. Beginning January 1, 1983, some 600 high-ranking officials in the three branches of the government will register their wealth with a specified agency.

The bylaw, or the implementation decree, to be specific, which is yet to be endorsed by the cabinet, provides for a number of whats and hows regarding the projected registration and the related conduct of ranking officeholders. The new system, indeed, climaxes the present government's efforts to fight the chronic corruption which has plagued the republic since its birth, though to varying degrees.

The 600 will represent the top echelon of the government, a tenth of all officials to be covered by the law in the long run. The number is quite considerable as the first-phase move, and takes on additional importance when their families, also required to list their real estate, are taken into account. They are pacesetters of the unprecedented movement for clean government, one of the foremost goals of the present administration and for that matter, the nation as a whole.

For all the details given by the decree, actual enforcement of the law will likely face a variety of technical difficulties in light of the foreseeable complications surrounding the category and value of property or other procedural matters. One notable provision presenting particular difficulties is the one that bars the officials embraced by the law from employment by specific private firms for two years after their resignation from government service. Definition of such concerns could be a far greater precision task than envisioned now.

In effect, it is largely such technical difficulties that have kept previous administrations from going farther than perceiving the property register system for ranking government officials. In this respect, the present move, in itself, indicates remarkable progress. But again, the difficulties and complications involved in the system will hardly free us from making trials and errors in the beginning stage and perhaps beyond.

The key to bringing the new measure to fruition therefore lies nowhere else than in the honesty of each official for whom registration of wealth is mandatory. Indeed, the law is aptly titled the public officials ethics law. The projected registration of property, after all, is but a means of exerting tacit pressure for officeholders to live up to the code of conduct required of public servants.

Their honesty will be especially vital insofar as the property registered under the law is not going to be made public. This nondisclosure clause will be further debatable since it has both positive and negative aspects. To make public the list of registered wealth could make the officials rather hesitant because they may feel as if standing naked before the crowd. As a beginning step, therefore, keeping the list to the relevant authorities only is understandable.

With the progress of the register system, however, the nonexposure condition should be reconsidered so as to give way to gradual revelation of the list. This is necessary because it involves public confidence in the government.

CSO: 4100/73



DAILY ON POSTPONEMENT OF REAL NAME SYSTEM

SK270117 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 24 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Postponement of the Implementation of the Real Name Transaction System--What Is an Alternative Plan for Improving the Spiritual and Economic Structure of the Nation?"]

[Text] It seems that the controversy over the real name transaction system has finally fizzled out and ended. People say that the date for the implementation of this system will be reviewed and determined in 1986. However, we find it difficult to discover any special reason why there will be at that time a change in circumstances influencing the implementation of this system.

The ruling party's plan for revising the system reflects in various ways its anguish over the unresolvable dilemma of taking into account both public opinion and the position of the government with regard to the implementation of this system. This plan also reflects the party's efforts to take transitional action to dispel polemics, saying that a plan to review and determine the date of the implementation of the system in 1986 may imply cancellation of the system.

Specifically, the plan makes it mandatory to impose an additional five percent tax on monetary incomes accrued from business deals under false names, starting 1 July 1983. The plan further envisages that this tax rate will increase to 10 percent in early 1985. We can admit that, by this, the ruling party has meant to encourage real name transactions until full-scale enforcement of the real name transaction system.

We cannot understand why only a five percent tax rate has been clumsily set if the final goal is to see real name transactions put into practice. The proposal, which the government and the ruling party recently advanced for the amendment of the system, specified that a heavy 30 percent tax rate would be applied to those who conduct transactions under false names, in return for exempting them from paying composite taxes. This aroused controversy, some saying that the sum from the 30 percent of separate taxation was less than half of that from composite taxation for large income earners. Increasing the tax by five percent for those who carry out transactions under false names as compared with those who carry out transactions under real names is, in fact, meaningless.

If the ruling party truly wants to introduce the real name transaction system, it should make a sincere effort to use an effective tax rate. We fear that the use of a nominal five percent tax rate will only pave the way for justifying irregular monetary income under false names.

We have felt it urgent to adopt the real name transaction system from the standpoint of realizing a just society rather than from that of increasing tax revenues. We should consider how can we seek a just society while trying to justify the irregular ownership of property under false names is welcomed and while a heavy income tax is levied on those hard-working people who are handicapped by those who are engaged in earning an irregular income.

This is true even from the viewpoint of placing lower priority on the principle of realizing a just society and of achieving moral and ethical standards in order to pursue economic interests.

We cannot admit that taxation on incomes from the total 28,000 billion won in financial assets will greatly contribute to state revenues. We should attach significance to the fact that this taxation will ease our difficult financial situation and will revitalize production activities.

Now that the irregular financial transactions under false names are justified, industrial funds are flowing toward profitable financial assets because of the preferential treatment of income from these irregular transactions and because of the relative unprofitability of industrial investments. As a result, the financial structure of enterprises has become extremely vulnerable, aggravating the circulation of money and causing the national economy to experience inflation.

Such being the case, the unilaterally inflated financial assets, especially those under false names, are being abused in base capitalist, profit-seeking business activities. The practice of seeking speculation and fortune through the creation of a formidable underground economy, mocking those engaged in hard-working productive activities, is rife.

We have no alternative but to follow the decision on the postponement of the implementation of the real name transaction system. We only hope that the authorities concerned will suggest an effective way to solve questions concerning the people's esprit and economy.

CSO: 4107/012

BRIEFS

PROPERTY REGISTRATION--Seoul, 7 Dec (YONHAP)--Government Administration Minister Pak Chan-kung specified Monday that all private real estates held under their own names or those of their family members must be registered beginning 1 January next year in accordance with the public servant ethics law. Talking with members of the National Assembly home affairs committee, Pak explained that bank deposits, securities and checks worth more than 10 million won (one U.S. dollar is worth about 745 won) and annual gross salaries of more than 12 million won would also be subject to mandatory registration. Some 600 officials in the administrative, judiciary and legislative branches as well as military generals will be obliged to register any private property held in either their own names or those of their family members in accordance with the law, which was legislated in December last year. Also subject to mandatory registration are gold and platinum worth more than five million won, diamonds and other jewels weighing more than one carat, antiques and art work valued at over five million won and membership cards to clubs, including those for golf facilities, valued at more than five million won each, according to Pak. Pak said the details of the law would be disclosed within the week at a cabinet meeting after approval by the National Assembly speaker and the chief justice. The public servants ethics law was introduced at the directive of President Chon Tu-hwan as part of a general anti-corruption campaign. [Text] [SK070244 Seoul YONHAP in English 0232 GMT 7 Dec 82]

FOOD GRAIN PRODUCTION--Seoul, 6 Dec (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has set the food grain production target for 1983 at 7.58 million tons, up 6.4 percent over this year, the Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry said Monday. Under the projected increase in food production for 1983, rice production will rise by 5.7 percent to 5.47 million tons, barley by 20 percent to 1.02 million tons, soybeans by 4.4 percent to 350,000 tons and other minor cereals by 0.6 percent to 195,000 tons. Potato production, however, is projected at 532,000 tons for 1983, down 5.2 percent from the 1982 figure, because of an ever-decreasing area for potato cultivation largely attributable to lower profitability, a ministry official said. To achieve the 1983 goal, the ministry ordered the country's local governments to bolster farming guidance and assistance to farmers during the winter season, he added. [Text] [SK061144 Seoul YONHAP in English 1135 GMT 6 Dec 82]

CANADIAN COAL MINE DEVELOPMENT--Seoul, 7 Dec--The Ssangyong Corp., affiliate of a South Korean conglomerate, the Ssangyong group, has recently embarked on a Canadian coal mine development project and is expected to supply South Korea with all the bituminous coal developed there. A spokesman for Ssangyong said his

firm concluded an agreement with the David Minerals Co. of Canada in October to develop the Willow Creek mine near Vancouver and Prince Rupert in British Columbia. The Canadian mine is believed to have a coal deposit of more than 50 million tons, and Ssangyong will extract 300,000 tons next year and one million tons annually from 1984, the spokesman said. Under the provision giving the exclusive sales right to the Korean company, he said, 60 percent of the coal developed by Ssangyong will be supplied to Ssangyong's cement plant and the remaining 40 percent will be put on domestic markets. Ssangyong's capital contribution to the joint venture is estimated at 20 million dollars. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0736 GMT 7 Dec 82 SK]

ROK-MALAYSIAN RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS--Seoul, 3 Dec--South Korea and Malaysia exchanged instruments of ratification in Seoul Friday, cementing a bilateral taxation relief agreement concluded April 20, the Foreign Ministry announced. Yi Se-yong, director-general for the international organizations and treaty affairs bureau at the Korean Foreign Ministry and Malaysian ambassador to Korea Abdul Majid Bin Mohamed represented their respective governments at the ratification ceremony. A ministry official said the agreement, to go into effect beginning January 2, 1983, would help promote cultural and manpower exchanges between the two countries by preventing possible disputes over double taxation. The pact is also expected to enhance Korean trade prospects in Malaysia, the official said. Fourteen of the 18 bilateral double taxation prevention agreements that Korea signed with foreign countries, including Malaysia, are in effect. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 3 Dec 82 SK]

CSO: 4100/73

## S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### DAILY NOTES BRIBERY AMONG SOCCER REFEREES

SK050834 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Yi Kwang-sok, deputy sports desk editor, from the column "Reporter's Eye"]

[Text] "Whenever I step onto the soccer field with a ball in one hand and whistle in the other, I am always struck with reverence and am reminded of the solemn deeds of Justina, the goddess of judgment, who holds a sword and a scale," writes Kim Tok-chun, a veteran international soccer referee honored this year with the Sopa award, in his autobiography.

In a semifinal soccer match between North Korea and Kuwait at the Ninth Asian Games held on 30 November in New Delhi, the North Korean players, infuriated by Thai referee Vijit's call, used violence against the referee.

Asserting that they had lost the game to the Kuwaitis owing to Vijit's doubtful penalty call, the North Korean players and team officials rushed onto the playing field and rioted, beating referee Vijit.

Unlike in other kinds of sports, one goal in a soccer match carries great weight in determining victory or defeat. For this reason, disputes very often crop up in soccer matches because an unfair call by a referee can result in a team's losing, quite apart from its capabilities.

Impartial deeds and judgments cannot be stressed too much as the first item in the code a referee should observe in officiating sports games.

Regardless of whether it is at home or abroad, violence on the playing field should never be tolerated or justified. However, the time has come, it seems, for us to pose some criticism of international soccer referees for their actions. People say that a soccer team playing against teams from the Middle East oil-producing countries--which usually grow rapidly to be strong teams as a result of the investment of astonishing amounts of oil money--fights a 14-man team, meaning 3 referees in addition to the 11 men of the team. This implies that some of the Middle East oil-producing countries' soccer teams buy off referees with the help of oil money.

A few years ago, a referee from a communist country was expelled from the International Football Federation after it was proved he had accepted a

bribe of \$100,000 from a football federation of an oil-producing country in exchange for a win by a team from that country.

In an elimination tournament of Asian region teams for a ticket to the World Cup Football Games held in April 1981 in Kuwait, the Korean soccer team clashed with the Kuwaiti team. The Korean team, led by the Kuwaiti team 1 to nothing, scored a clean heading goal, pulling equal with the Kuwaitis in a 1-1 tie. But the referee declared it no goal, saying that the Korean players charged the Kuwaiti goal keeper. When videotapes proved that it was an indisputable goal, the Colombian referee did not say a word.

Some people say that Korean international soccer referees, when in Middle East countries to judge soccer games there, are usually pestered by bribe offensives from the soccer people of the oil-producing countries. As a practice, the members of football federations of the oil-producing countries try to contact referees clandestinely and offer astonishingly big bribes, demanding the referees judge in favor of their teams.

Some Korean referees say that in the 1980's an envelope offered as a bribe usually contained as much as \$50,000. Now, rumors say, one envelope contains as much as \$100,000.

It is said that soccer referees from underdeveloped countries are unable to judge soccer games fairly because of the bribes offered by the oil-producing countries, which amount to fairly large sums of money. If a referee driven by evil motives makes an unfair call, he comes into a fortune.

We are not suspicious nor have we concluded that Vigit, the Thai referee who provoked the violence of the North Korean soccer players, accepted a bribe from the Kuwaiti team.

However, it appears certain that bribe offensives by the oil-producing countries have never ceased.

There is another clear point. It is that employing violence against a referee who is believed to have made an unfair call can never be tolerated. Getting infuriated with an unfair call by a referee because of some evil-minded referees and resorting to violence against referees are the dirtiest acts that can take place in sports games.

The violence and riot staged by the North Koreans show that they still remain boorish and are troublemakers in the international community.

Some people interpret the North Koreans' violence on the soccer field as an expression of their accumulated frustrations after repeated defeats suffered in 5 team competitions and 10 individual games against the South Koreans.

CSO: 4107/012

S.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

MINISTER STRESSES STRONG GOVERNMENT

SK251130 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 20 Nov 82 p 2

[Speech by Yi Chin-hui, ROK minister of culture and information, at the 10 November conference of publishers and directors of editorial and news departments of newspapers and broadcasting stations of the nation held at Sejong Cultural Hall under the auspices of the HONHAP NEWS AGENCY]

[Text] As for the role of the press in the development of the state, in our country, there have, we can say, been two groups advocating two different roles for the press. One group has emphasized the criticizing role of the press and the other its cultivating role.

I think neither group is wrong and both are right.

However, on this occasion, I contend that the point of argumentation should be shifted from the meaningless radical advocacy. Today, a substantial cultivation of the people and the country is being sought. At this turning point, the prevailing situation calls for a new assessment of the relations between the state and the press during the period of national development, including political development.

Political stability means a strong government. If we try to demonstrate the potential and wisdom of the nation without strong leadership and political stability, it is something like trying to catch fish in a tree. As a part of political development, the creation of the foundation for a peaceful power transfer is a must.

Indeed, we can even say, political stability under a strong government is the groundwork for and the shortcut to a peaceful transfer of power.

Then, what should be done to form a strong government and to maintain it?

In the past, we thought that a strong government and a strong leader meant the same thing and, thus, believed that a strong leader could guarantee a strong government.

However, I think that we must now change our conception of strong government.

A strong government and political stability, of course, by and large depend on the leadership of a leader. But, we must know that what is more important is the people who create and strengthen a strong government and political stability. In the field of our political culture, there still remain some misconceptions detrimental to political stability. For instance, some people believe that a weak government is a democratic one. But, if a government is flabby, economic growth and planting of democracy are impossible, not to mention national security.

Another political misconception is the argument by some people that even if a government is unstable, the state will still continue to exist, because the state and the government are two separate things.

But, in our country which is still young in terms of political, economic and social modernization and, thus, very susceptible to the change of the surrounding situation, the instability of the government precipitates the insecurity of the state. We have seen this through our own lives.

Therefore, the unconcerned, dangerous and sometimes, deliberate misconception of regarding the government and the state as two separate things must be excoriated.

At this historic turning point where we must concentrate the potential of the nation to successfully join the ranks of the advanced countries, what is most urgent, it is believed, is rediscovery of the people as an organizational identity, and their awakening.

I would like to call this a realignment of the people's idea of the era.

Then, who do you think should play the leading role in carrying out this heavy historic task of realigning the idea of the era?

I firmly believe that our journalists must voluntarily assume the role.

And, in this regard, I wish our journalists once again to play a significant role in carrying out the historic task of realigning the idea of the era which has been put forth to accomplish the mission to complete the state construction.

I think that, for the realignment of the idea of the era, our outlook on value must be reevaluated, because, in some aspect, our spiritual culture is being eroded by the wrong information supplied by the communication media monopolized by the Western society.

Therefore, at this juncture, we must closely reevaluate our outlook on value. By so doing, we must desert what should be eradicated and further nourish what is to be strengthened, thus seeking a thorough reestablishment of the outlook on value.

If we can say that, under the present circumstances, one of the most important functions of the press is to intercede between the people and the government, I dare say that it is the mission of the era that should be undertaken by our journalists to lead the people so that they may trust the government



and make the government strong and further nourish it, and, based on this, to achieve political stability and to establish a base for political development.

At the same time, I dare say that it is also the mission of journalists to establish the outlook on value, which will serve a role of spiritual support for the construction of an advanced democratic national state, and to create a new image of the people regarding the history, the state, the government and themselves and a single identity.

Our journalists must now do away with the self-centered insignificant interest and the unpractical smug argumentation of the role of the press. Instead, our journalists must, I urge and expect, proudly assume and carry out the function of a vanguard in establishing the idea of the new era which is demanded by the prevailing situation of the nation.

CSO: 4107/012

S.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

DAILY ON PROPER POSTURE AND RIGHT PATH OF PRESS

SK260128 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 22 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Life of the Press"]

[Text] Recently there have appeared some instances of news media organizations, particularly newspapers, debasing their own dignity and undermining public confidence in them. Because of this, it is strongly urged that newspapermen deeply self-reflect.

At such a time, President Chon Tu-hwan hosted a reception for the participants in the national convention of mass media held on 19 November. At the reception, President Chon gave his frank advice on the proper posture and the right path for the press of our country.

President Chon's view of and advice to the press, in a nutshell, not only awakened the press to its own duty but also presented ways to restore its dignity and confidence. This is a valuable lesson for all journalists.

President Chon stressed that although media reporting requires speed and accuracy, one important thing, in addition to these, is to confirm news reports before they are released. This is definitely an incisive remonstrance to us.

Recently, in covering various large-scale incidents and accidents, some media have tended to release reports without going through the process of confirming the facts. Their onesided and prejudiced coverage has caused considerable social criticism.

It may be possible that newspapers occasionally neglect to go through the process of confirming facts because of deadline pressures. But, it is also true that, because of their strong intent to rapidly inform their readers, without giving heed to accuracy, some newspapers have sometimes given readers news reports void of accuracy.

President Chon pointed out that such a press attitude, with emphasis given only to speedy reporting, usually stems from overheated competition among newspaper companies. We believe that no one can object to what President Chon has pointed out.

Since a newspaper company is also a business, the owner cannot ignore the importance of managing his business. Therefore, it is understandable that it strives to attract readers' interest and to secure as many subscribers as possible.

Overheated competition, however, tends to give rise to commercialism, to the neglect of the original duty of newspapers as social organs serving the public interest, thereby resulting in misleading the people.

Because of their wish to get news to readers more rapidly than other newspapers, some newspapers are apt to report even rumors as if they were solid facts. Some newspapers at times even dig into a person's private life and hurt his honor. Such a practice is clearly undesirable either for the newspapers or for readers.

Recently, some newspapers, while excessively stressing sensationalism in their reports, have often hurt human rights, broken their promises with their news sources and even failed to keep faith with other newspaper companies. This is very shameful. Because of such an attitude, they have hurt the honor of individuals and of society. They have even hesitated to correct their mistaken reports.

Our newspapers must keep in mind that, with the expansion of civil rights, they will have to meet libel charges more often than before.

We are compelled to worry about the fact that inaccurate reports can be a source of rumors. As President Chon pointed out, it is one of the important duties of the press to clear away rumors through accurate reportages. Should the press ever print simple rumors and abet the circulation of rumors, it will result in great harm to the nation and society.

It is said to be one of the duties of the press to distinguish right from wrong. Journalists have, by in large, thought that criticism of what is wrong is everything. In particular, if a newspaper admires the work of the government, the newspaper is criticized and branded as a government-patronized paper or a so-called puppet. This is, indeed an abnormal trend.

The press should give the same weight in dealing with right and wrong. Particularly, when the government does good things, the press should not hesitate to praise them. This is the attitude that should be adopted by a truly fearless press.

We believe that only by maintaining the companion relationships between the government and the press, can we live in the 1980's, an era of uncertainties more intelligently than ever.

With President Chon's view of the press expressed at the reception, all of us journalists will have to renew our determination to tread the right path of the press by recalling the slogan, "Newspapers living up to dignity and faith," which was put out on the 26th anniversary of Newspaper Day on 7 April.

CSO: 4107/012

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORT ON ROK-JAPANESE LAWMAKERS MEETING

Lawmakers Leave

SK140026 Seoul YONHAP in English 1113 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, 13 Dec (YONHAP)--A group of 53 South Korean lawmakers will leave here for Tokyo on December 20 to attend the joint conference of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union slated for December 21 there.

Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, Seoul-side chairman of the bilateral parliamentary fraternity, will lead the delegation which will include 28 assemblymen from the ruling Democratic Justice Party, 16 lawmakers from the leading opposition Democratic Korea Party and seven members from the Korea National Party.

The delegation will have separate meetings with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Ken Yasui, Tokyo-side chairman of the parliamentarians' union, a source at the National Assembly said.

He added the delegation would have informal talks with the Japanese side on Korea's request for six billion U.S. dollars in loans.

Nakasone to Speak

SK140044 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)--Korea and Japan, whose relations have cooled because of the textbook issue, seek to improve relations on the occasion of the ROK-Japan Parliamentary League conference next week and the Trade Council meeting to be held in January, the ASAHI SHIMBUN reported Monday.

The leading Japanese daily newspaper said in an article that at the trade meeting, the Japanese Foreign Ministry will discuss, in a positive manner, measures to rectify the trade imbalance now in favor of Japan.

The paper reported that new Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will deliver a speech at the ROK-Japan Parliamentary League meeting, to reflect his positive attitude toward improving the Korea-Japan relations.

ASAHI said further that Nakasone, in his speech, will highly praise the activities of the league and stress that relations between the two neighbor countries will likely improve rapidly because both nations are working positively towards that end.

CSO: 4100/73

## S. KOREA/ FOREIGN RELATIONS

### ACTIONS TO BRING 'SPRING OF PEACE' TO NORTHEAST ASIA VIEWED

Tokyo TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The third meeting of the Technology Committee of the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) was held in Seoul through 12 October, and among the participants were three representatives of TASS. They reportedly complied with the travel formalities at the ROK Embassy in Tokyo and entered the country officially with visas issued by the ROK Government.

Given the fact that the Soviet Union together with countries such as the ROK, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Japan constitute the OANA membership, the participation of TASS representatives at the meeting was only fair and proper. Furthermore, since one of the items on the agenda for the meeting was reportedly a plan to coordinate communications circuits of the Asia-Pacific News Network (ANA), which was established for the purpose of "correcting the imbalance in information exchanges taking place in the world" (the words of the OANA president), the participation of TASS must have been all the more unavoidable.

Nonetheless, the fact that this was the first time an official Soviet delegation formally entered the ROK plus the fact that it happened at a time when the interrelationships involving North Korea, China and the Soviet Union were very much in the news made the event worthy of extra attention.

With regard to the timing, just recently a "new cold war" theory involving northeast Asia was being talked about in whispers. The cooling-off in Sino-U.S. relations, the Soviet overture toward China for an improved relationship (the Tashkent declaration by CPSU General Secretary Brezhnev), which was followed by the announcement of a conciliatory policy toward the Soviet Union at the CPC 12th Party Congress--amid this series of successive events, both North Korea and China began emphasizing "closer relations" toward each other.

The China visit by President Kim Il-song of North Korea, the April visit to North Korea by the Chinese leadership which was made public during Kim's China visit, the providing of MiG-21 fighter planes to North Korea by China as confirmed by the United States--these events are seen as the evidence of "closer relations" between China and North Korea.

In connection with this series of developments, it was rumored that China and the Soviet Union might, in response to the United States' rigid posture toward the Soviet Union and the chill in Sino-U.S. relations, move toward an improvement of their bilateral relations and, at the same time, North Korea might join in on this improved Sino-Soviet tie, and that all of this could possibly lead to heightened tensions in northeast Asia.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that both China and the Soviet Union want an easing of tensions so that they can devote as much efforts as possible to their domestic construction. Thus, even the move to improve Sino-Soviet relations could very well be motivated by a pragmatic necessity on both sides--reduction of their massive forces deployed along the Sino-Soviet border, for example--but can hardly be taken as anything designed to heighten tensions. The move toward closer Sino-North Korean relations, too, was not based on unity of thoughts or directions but rather a product of mutual compromises. For China, in view of the status of its relation with the Soviet Union, a desire to minimize the demand for extra strength and nerve and to alleviate the causes for the tensions in its surrounding areas probably led to giving "understanding" and "support" to North Korea. By the same token, North Korea probably showed its "understanding" of China's line as a means to secure an international acknowledgement of and support for its current state of affairs.

The case of the Soviet delegation's entry into the ROK seems to provide a negating evidence to the view that a move for a power regrouping has begun with the formation of a circle linking North Korea, China and the Soviet Union. For, if indeed North Korea, China and the Soviet Union were being united into one, an incident such as the entry into the ROK by a Soviet delegation--an event North Korea would loathe to see happen--simply could not have taken place. Despite the complicated situations inherent in each of these countries, the tide still continues to flow toward a easing of tensions.

In the first place, if the Soviet Union and China truly wish for, and are willing to contribute toward an easing of international tensions and a secure peace in the Korean Peninsula, logically they should actively promote trade and personnel exchanges with the ROK. It is a foregone conclusion that promotion by China and the Soviet Union of such exchanges with the ROK would naturally lead to similar exchanges between the West and North Korea. All of this, in turn, will facilitate relaxation of tensions in the Korean Peninsula and in northeast Asia, invite warm breezes of peace to sweep in both directions, and accelerate reunification of the Korean Peninsula. It is difficult to understand why China and the Soviet Union, while saying they want peace, have so far remained hesitant to initiate interchanges with the ROK.

Perhaps the strong ROK-U.S. ties and the presence of American troops (UN forces) in the ROK may be cited as the reasons for this vacillation.

If so, why, then, have both China and the Soviet Union, for instance, so ardently pursued improved relations with West Germany? In the case of China, at this very moment President Carstens of West Germany is visiting China at China's invitation, but West Germany is a prominent member of NATO and has more than 200,000 American troops stationed there--about 7 times as many as the number of American troops in the ROK. Furthermore, from China's standpoint, West Germany was on the enemy side during the world War II, whereas Korea fought against Japanese aggressions just as China had. Why, then, has the same China taken the action of suspending trade with the ROK which had been going on with Hong Kong as the intermediary?

the same picture also applies to the Soviet Union, who has pursued a diplomatic policy of detente with West Germany. Speaking from the standpoint of easing tensions in northeast Asia, the first visit to the ROK by an official Soviet delegation seemed too late in coming.

Both China and the Soviet Union uphold anticolonialism and support for the weak and small nations as their fundamental policy. Viewed in the light of this professed basic policy of theirs, so long as they remain hesitant toward the ROK while promoting exchanges with West Germany, they could very well be accused of being soft toward advanced industrial nations and of being hostage to the white supremacy doctrine--an accusation they will find difficult to rebut.

North Korea's persistence in its bigoted attitude [toward the ROK] might be blamed in this connection, but if China and the Soviet Union truly desire peace, they should take North Korea to task for its nearsighted views. So that the spring of peace may be brought to northeast Asia, it is hoped that both China and the Soviet Union actively pursue a course of action befitting their professed policy.

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CSO: 4105/021



## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

RED CROSS MEETING--Geneva, 9 Dec (YONHAP)--Yu Chang-sun, president of the Korea Red Cross Society Wednesday met Enriquet Dela Mata, president of the League of the Red Cross Societies (LRCS), and discussed the relationship between the LRCS and the Korea Red Cross Society, the activities of the LRCS and related matters. On Tuesday, Yu met Alexander Hay, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Richard Pestalozzi, vice president of this committee. It was reported that they exchanged views on the relations between South and North Korea, the general activities of the ICRC and the Korea Red Cross Society, and cooperation within the organization. Pestalozzi visited Pyongyang and Beijing for eight days last August and met government and Red Cross officials there. This is the first time that Yu met ICRC and LRCS officials since he took office. Yu, who arrived at Geneva last Sunday, will go to Rome Thursday. [Text] [SK090608 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 9 Dec 82]

ETHIOPIAN ENVOY--Seoul, 8 Dec (YONHAP)--The Ethiopian Government Tuesday appointed its ambassador to Japan Afework Atlabachew to concurrently serve as ambassador to South Korea, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. Ethiopia established full diplomatic relations with South Korea in December 1963, but had not named an ambassador to Seoul since 1971, according to the ministry. Atlabachew has been ambassador to Tokyo since 1977. He served as director of logistics at the Ethiopian Defense Ministry until he took the Tokyo post. [Text] [SK081405 Seoul YONHAP in English 0711 GMT 8 Dec 82]

NUCLEAR SCIENCE AGREEMENT--Seoul, 11 Dec--South Korea has joined the second agreement to extend the regional cooperative agreement for research, development and training related to nuclear science and technology, the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday. The announcement said Korean ambassador to Austria Kim Hyong-kun had notified Seoul's acceptance of the agreement to the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency. The agreement, first signed by 13 Asian nations provides guidelines for basic research for the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0318 GMT 11 Dec 82 SK]

ROK-GABON JOINT COMMISSION--Seoul, 13 Dec--The first joint commission for cooperation between South Korea and Gabon will be held in Seoul 16-17 December, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday. A ministry official said Korean and Gabonese delegates to the commission would discuss the issues pending between the two countries, particularly those on prospects for Korean small- and medium-sized industries in the Gabonese market. Korean Commerce-Industry Minister Kim Tong-hwi will lead the 16-member Korean delegation while the 14-member Gabonese mission will be headed by Gabonese minister for social reform and mixed economy Augustin Hervé-Akendengue, the official said. The agreement to establish the joint commission was signed by Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and his Gabonese counterpart Martin Bongo on August 24, 1982 when Yi accompanied President Chon Tu-hwan to the Gabonese capital of Libreville on a four-nation African tour, he added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 13 Dec 82 SK]

SPORTS EVENTS--Seoul, 6 Dec (YONHAP)--A senior official with the Chinese athletic contingent to the New Delhi Asian Games said in an interview published here Sunday that he supported the idea of holding four-nation sporting events among China, Japan, North and South Korea, to help enhance sports performance in Asia. Wu Zhong-yuan, deputy leader of the Chinese team, said in an interview with the daily ASAHI SHIMBUN that all the Chinese athletes participating in the New Delhi games had undergone at least two months of intensive training in residence. Wu was also quoted as saying that the Chinese athletes who win medals in international sporting competitions are given bonuses of up to 280 U.S. dollars. China emerged as the winner of the 1982 Asiad with 61 gold medals, followed by Japan's 57 and South Korea's 28. [Text] [SK060436 Seoul YONHAP in English 0325 GMT 6 Dec 82]

CSO: 4100/73

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

### BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO INDONESIA--Seoul, 7 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korean plants exported to Indonesia on a deferred payment basis have increased sharply this year, an economic daily reported Tuesday. The KOREA ECONOMIC DAILY, quoting the state-run Korea Export-Import Bank, reported that 63.9 million U.S. dollars worth of contracts for the exports of plants had been fulfilled or concluded as of the end of November. It also said export negotiations for plant exports worth 157.15 million dollars were now underway and to be concluded by the end of this year. While plant exports to Indonesia from 1974 to 1981 totaled 107.2 million dollars, the daily pointed out that the figure would jump at the end of 1982 to 328.26 million dollars, the country's largest exports to any Southeast Asian country. Among the exports to Indonesia, Samsung exported 2.88 million dollars worth of weaving looms and throwing machines, Dongwha Enterprise Co. 11,862,000 dollars worth of plywood plants, and Daewoo Heavy Machinery 43.95 million dollars worth of carrier to transport fertilizer. Plant exports now being negotiated include forestry development projects worth 22 million dollars by You One Construction Co., diesel power plant construction worth 115.65 million dollars by Hyundai Construction Co. and sugar refinery plant sales worth 19.5 million dollars by Samsung Co. [Text] [SK070418 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 7 Dec 82]

FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY--Seoul, 9 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korean enterprises form joint ventures with foreign partners primarily to gain technology, the Science-Technology Ministry said Thursday. The ministry recently conducted a random survey on 862 joint-venture firms here and found that 35 percent of them sought to obtain new technology from joint ventures with foreign partners. In addition to receiving foreign technology, another 28 percent of the companies engaged in joint ventures to promote their exports by utilizing their foreign partners' overseas sales network and securing a stable supply of raw materials. Of the total respondents, 21 percent wanted to benefit from the rich experience and modern facilities of foreign partners, followed by those interested in capital assistance (13 percent) and preferential financial support from the government (two percent). Joint ventures aimed at technology transfer were mostly in the electronic and machinery industries, while capital assistance contracts were concentrated in the fields of paper and wood products and oil refining. Nearly three-quarter (71.4 percent) of the joint-venture firms surveyed were manufacturing companies. Of them, 19.7 percent were chemicals manufacturers and 14.7 percent electrical and electronic products makers. These two industrial segments accounted for nearly half (48 percent) of total foreign capital investment in the manufacturing sector, according to the survey results. [Text] [SK090604 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 9 Dec 82]

CSO: 4100/73

PUBLIC OPINION ON LEBANESE TROOP REQUEST CHANGES

SK250241 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 20 Nov 82 p 2

[From the column "Reporter's View:" "Troop Dispatch and Public Opinion" by reporter Yi Chae-mu]

[Text] When the Lebanese Government's request for the dispatch of Korean troops to Lebanon was reported in the news, a considerable number of the people cautiously voiced a positive attitude based on its effect of promoting our national prestige. They said: We are not sending troops to Lebanon for war, as was the case in Vietnam, but to play the role of a police force to keep peace there. The countries that have already sent troops to Lebanon as members of the multinational peacekeeping force are the United States, France and Italy--all of which are big powers. Those countries that have been asked to send troops to Lebanon, together with South Korea, are Britain, the Netherlands and Sweden--all of which are advanced Western countries.

The people initially reacted positively because: 1) They believed the Lebanese request for troops enhances our national pride by recognizing us as one of the first-class countries in the international arena; 2) They believed that the Lebanese Government has made a wise decision in treating our country the same as these advanced countries; 3) The Korean people's inherent humanity will never let them reject a request for help by someone in need; 4) They had a desire to demonstrate the superiority of the South Korean troops as they did in the Vietnam war; and 5) They foresaw economic advantages in participating in the postwar rehabilitation program there.

As time goes by, however, such an affirmative reaction has seemed to gradually change to a negative, cautious one. In other words, public opinion feels that dispatching troops would have little practical benefit in its military, diplomatic and economic aspects and that it is, rather than beneficial, highly risky.

First, in view of our military confrontation with North Korea, there is the possibility of creating a weakness in national security by sending troops to Lebanon. When our country sent troops to Vietnam in 1965, the United States, stressing its firm responsibility for the defense of our country, not only guaranteed a firm commitment to the modernization of the South Korean Army in terms of firepower, communications and mobility but also promised its economic

support, including the total financing of the Korean troops in Vietnam. This time, however, things are different. Korean troops are to be sent at Korea's own expense. Moreover, there has been no guarantee given that weak points that might be created in our national defense will be strengthened.

If only diplomatic aspects are taken into consideration, our country might have more to lose than to gain, according to experts. Today's international arena is ruled by a numerical, majority strength; the nonaligned nations, being numerous, are more influential than the small number of big powers.

At the nonaligned nations conference in Lima in 1975, both North and South Korea sought membership simultaneously. Our country, however, was branded as a U.S. mercenary in Vietnam, so North Korea alone was admitted to the non-aligned bloc. Ever since, South Korea has fought heavy odds in the international arena.

At present, the nonaligned nations, including the Arab countries, do not actively support sending our troops to Lebanon. It is desirable to render cooperation for keeping public peace and order in that country, but, if our troops should ever be embroiled, against their will, in the clashes among Muslims, what effect would it have on the Muslim countries in the Middle East? This concern makes the nonaligned nations, as well as the Arab countries, hesitate to voice active support for sending our troops to Lebanon.

Our correspondents in Lebanon report that armed clashes between leftist and rightist factions are continuing in Lebanon. Explosions still take place in Israeli Army barracks. The political situation in Lebanon remains unstable, they say.

Today, diplomacy is often called all-out diplomacy. The driving force of this all-out diplomacy emanates from the popular will, that is, popular opinion. Along with reviewing the request from various angles, the government should make its decision fully incorporate popular opinion.

CSO: 4107/012

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DECISION ON LEBANESE REQUEST ANALYZED

SK030141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The government has made a "painstaking" decision on the dispatch of Korean troops to Lebanon after weighing public views and national security problem for a month.

When the government was officially asked by Lebanon to join the peace plan through Amb. Mun Chang-hwa in Beirut 6 November, it formed a task force at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs "to leave no stones unturned" in reviewing the offer.

The Lebanese government also asked Britain, Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Austria to contribute to the peace-keeping force. Korea was the last to answer to the request. The government presumably had to weigh the national prestige to be heightened by the compliance with the request against diplomatic stakes involved in the issue.

Britain, which favorably responded to the Lebanese request, does not want to send a large number of soldiers while Sweden made it clear that it can send troops abroad only under the U.N. flag.

The other nations made negative responses, citing financial difficulties or domestic legal restraints for reasons.

A financial burden and a national assembly approval, needed to station Korean troops abroad, seems to have contributed to the decision.

According to a Belgian estimation, \$4 million a month would be required to maintain a battalion of 600 to 700 soldiers in Lebanon. Besides, the Korean National Assembly has slashed the 1983 defense budget, once a "sacrosanct" item of the national budget.

It would not have been easy for the government to win approval from the public opinion-conscious National Assembly. The decision to participate in the Vietnam war two decades ago, though different in nature from a peace-keeping role, met with strong resistance from the people. This gave rise to student demonstrations, informed sources pointed out.

However, the most important factor in the decision seems to have been the "psychological" impact on the defense of the nation.

Although the dispatch of a few hundred or thousand troops may be a not-too-unbearable dent on the nation's defense capability, what one should be reminded of is that the defense system is maintained with donations contributed from the people and the nation's industries along with the defense budget, they said.

The Korean people are living under the constant threat of invasion from North Korea which has more troops than the South and is continuously building up its military strength.

They added that the government decision also seems to rest on the consideration of variables concerning the international political situation and diplomatic effects though officials keep silent on the matter.

CSO: 4100/73

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DISCUSSION ON NEW U.S MIDEAST COMMAND

SK101025 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Creation of a New Central Command in the Middle East"--"We Hope for No Afteraffects in Defending Korea in the Event of an Emergency"]

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department announced on 8 December the creation of a new central command responsible for protecting U.S. security interests in the Middle East, Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean areas.

The new command, to be put into effect as of 1 January next year, will be made up of 230,000 troops from the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps. The new command reportedly will tentatively have its headquarters at McDill Air Base, Florida, the place where the rapid deployment force is stationed.

Its area of operations will cover Pakistan in the east, Egypt in the west, Iran in the north and Kenya in the south--a total of 19 nations.

We are very much interested in the creation of the central command for the Middle East, which will rank with the NATO forces command--consisting mainly of U.S. troops--and the U.S. Pacific Command.

In terms of U.S. world strategy, the creation of this central command could be said to be a clear reinforcement of the NATO command and the U.S. Pacific Command and an outgrowth of them. However, when we narrow our focus on the issue of defending the Korean Peninsula, we cannot overlook the possibility that the creation of this central command can weaken U.S. capability to assist in the defense of Korea.

It was reported that the main force of the new central command will consist of the rapid deployment force. The U.S. 82d Airborne Division, the 101st Airborne Division and the 24th Infantry Division--those units familiar to us--will be included in the units to be commanded by this new central command. These units have participated in the team spirit exercises annually stayed in our country.

What is more, these are the units that will be the advance party to rush to our country from the continental U.S. or from Hawaii in the event North Korea stages a large-scale surprise attack in a southward invasion.



It is not clear whether the rapid deployment force, even after it has been included in the new central command, will, in an emergency, be urgently sent to areas which the United States is committed to defend.

Even with the so-called strategy in U.S. naval strategy, and even if the rapid deployment force can be dispatched urgently to areas outside the areas covered by this strategy, still, such a redeployment will be an exception. It is clear that the main interest will be concentrated on the Middle East areas.

What attracts our attention in addition to the creation of the new central command for the Middle East is the new strategy for maritime defense announced by the U.S. Navy. U.S. Secretary of the Air Force John Lehman and Secretary of the Navy Verne Orr revealed in a press conference held on 30 October that the U.S. Air Force will be entirely responsible for the defense of the western Pacific and that the U.S. Navy will concentrate on the defense of the maritime areas in the Indian Ocean.

According to this new maritime defense strategy, U.S. fighters deployed in Korea, Okinawa and the Philippines will be responsible for the defense of the west Pacific sea lanes together with four U.S. AWACS, believed to have been deployed in Okinawa, while U.S. carrier task forces concentrate on the defense of the Indian Ocean.

Because of Iran's taking American hostages and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at the end of 1979, one of two carriers belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet permanently stationed in the west Pacific was temporarily transferred to Indian Ocean as part of preparations for an urgent development in the Persian Gulf, thus creating a vacuum in the defense of the west Pacific area for a while. Although the strengthened U.S. Air Force stationed in the west Pacific is reported to be responsible for the defense of that area, its capability will be short of that of the fleet task force consisting of mainly carriers.

We have the deep impression that the priority in U.S. defense strategy was Europe-East Asia-Middle East in the 1970's, but now it has changed to Europe-Middle East-East Asia in the 1980's.

Needless to say, the creation of the new central command for the Middle East is aimed at securing petroleum in the Middle East and Persian Gulf. We understand the U.S. defense strategy to protect the Persian Gulf through which some 60 percent of oil consumed in the free world countries is transported. But we are stressing that the U.S. resolve and capability to defend Korea should never be weakened or broken up as a result of such a new strategy.

CSO: 4107/13

S.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NEW POSITION ON CROSS RECOGNITION REPORTED

SK270129 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] The government will gain the understanding of friendly nations, including European ones, of our basic policy that, as long as major communist countries surrounding the Korean peninsula such as Red China and the Soviet Union do not establish official relations with the ROK, Western countries which maintain official relations with the ROK, should not normalize relations with the North Korean puppets. Reporter (Pak Won-ung) of the political department will report on this:

[Begin recording] In the second Korea-German policy consultative council meeting which concluded in Seoul this afternoon, the government was given a definite promise from the West German side that, as long as major communist countries do not establish official relations with the ROK, and without prior consultations with the ROK Government, it will not establish official relations with North Korea. And the government has decided to strengthen diplomatic efforts to get similar definite promises from other friendly nations.

Explaining today the contents of the joint statement of the Korea-German policy consultative council meeting, a person in authority in the Foreign Ministry said that the concept of cross recognition of North and South Korea has so far been ambiguous. It is significant, he noted, that it is expressly stipulated for the first time that, from now on, only when major communist countries, such as the Soviet Union and Red China, recognize the ROK can Western countries recognize the North Korean puppets.

He continued to say that our policy invites attention to the fact that some European nations, including friendly France, have recently taken the stand that if some Eastern bloc countries recognize the ROK, they can establish relations with the North Korean puppets. He said that our policy makes it clear that such a move is not desirable for the maintenance of equilibrium on the Korean peninsula.

Through the Korea-British and Korea-Belgium policy consultative councils, he said, the government will have our concrete position understood. He noted that the German side has promised that it will positively explain our position through the regular meetings of working-level policy planners among the EEC nations. [End recording]

CSO: 4107/012

DAILY NOTES GOVERNMENT POSITION ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE

SK201359 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 19 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by reporter Yim Tong-myong]

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 17 November, Goto, minister at the Japanese Embassy to the ROK, paid a call on Choe Tong-chin, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, to explain to him the contents of the answer recently prepared by the Japanese Textbooks Authorization Council [for the Japanese Education Ministry] in connection with the Japanese distortion of historical facts in textbooks.

Minister Goto said that on the basis of this answer, the Japanese Government will revise the yardstick for authorization on around 20 November and, at the same time, Japanese Education Minister Ogawa will make clear his opinion.

Minister Goto continued: We will carry in the 25 November Education Ministry Gazette and make known to the whole country the revised yardstick for authorization to the effect that Japan will reflect upon the unhappy relations with neighboring countries in the past and that Japan will fully reflect its special consideration for the friendly relations with those nations in the school education. Beginning early December we will start authorizing textbooks in accordance with the new yardstick for authorization.

Director General Choe commented on this by saying: We will keep an eye on how Japan keeps its promise in revising specific contents through the Japanese Government's steps and in the process of authorization of textbooks.

Unlike the sketchy notification from the Japanese Government, ASAHI SHINBUN reported on 16 November that the Council [of the Textbook Authorization of Japan] would notify the Japanese Education Ministry of a "plan for authorizing changes in specific items on aggression, etc," attracting our attention.

Anyway, detailed remedial measures of the Japanese Government toward the issue of Japanese distortion of textbooks, which has surfaced as an acute diplomatic issue pending between the ROK and Japan, exasperating our people's sentiments since the end of July, are imminent.

Our country's government has held the position that Japan should correct distorted facts, regardless of whether the distorted facts were changed for the

worse due to the Japanese Government's interference in authorizing the textbooks or whether the distorted facts were authorized just as written by their authors.

Accordingly, if, just as some Japanese newspapers report, Japan shows its passive attitude toward this issue by correcting only the portions in which the Japanese Government interfered in distorting historical facts, and, by leaving in the portions in which the authors themselves wrongly described facts, this will be quite far from ROK demands.

One diplomatic sources expressed his concern by saying: If we take an optimistic view, the Japanese Government seems to acceded to the ROK Government's demands generally. However, if the Japanese Government should put forth an ambiguous yardstick for authorization which is, in actuality, not much different from its existing system, the Korean people's deep-rooted sentiments of distrust for Japan will never be appeased.

CSO: 4107/012

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### COLONEL GENERAL KIM CH'OL-MAN PURGED

Tokyo TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Colonel General Kim Ch'ol-man's Purge Confirmed; His Family in North Korea Disappeared from Pyongyang; His Daughter Forced To Divorce Husband and Chairman Han in a Predicament"]

[Text] The purge of Colonel General Kim Ch'ol-man of the North Korean People's Army which had been rumored for some time has been confirmed. According to a source familiar with the moves of the high North Korean political leadership who recently came to Japan from North Korea, Colonel General Kim Ch'ol-man's purge has been confirmed once again with the disappearance of the general's family from Pyongyang.

Since the end of 1981 the purge of Colonel General Kim Ch'ol-man of the North Korean People's Army has been rumored among those familiar with North Korean affairs, for, since about that time, Kim Ch'ol-man has not appeared during important political activities of North Korea.

However, when TONG-IL ILBO reported the rumor about Kim Ch'ol-man's purge, North Korea fabricated a scheme as if it were an error. For instance, among the funeral committee composed of 97 members for General Ch'oe Hyon of the North Korean People's Army who died on 9 April 1982, Kim Ch'ol-man was listed in 49th place as if to show he was still in good grace.

However, Kim Ch'ol-man just had his name listed as part of the funeral committee, and he did not appear at General Ch'oe Hyon's funeral held in Pyongyang on 11 April. Moreover, he did not show up in North Korean party, political, and military meetings to say nothing of various activities for the celebration of Kim Ilson's 70th birthday which were held immediately thereafter. For this reason Kim Ch'ol-man's purge was an unmistakable thing among those familiar with North Korean affairs.

The aforementioned source who came to Japan from Pyongyang recently stated that this was not erroneous. He mentioned the fact that Colonel General Kim Ch'ol-man's family disappeared recently from Pyongyang as proof. It is a well known fact that families are involved in political purges in North Korea. The disappearance of Colonel General Kim Ch'ol-man's family from Pyongyang signifies that either they have been purged by the authorities to a remote place or an isolated area, or they have been sent to a forced labor camp. And it supports the fact that Kim Ch'ol-man's purge is an unmistakable thing.

As was reported in this paper (13 July), Colonel General Kim Ch'ol-man's purge is due to the conflict of views with Kim Chong-il group who press the hard line against South Korea. Kim Ch'ol-man had long been in charge of special military operations against South Korea. He was primarily in operations in the North Korean People's Army. From that kind of standpoint Kim Ch'ol-man not only refused to follow the adventurist hard line against South Korea advocated by the Kim Chong-il faction, but also was even critical of it.

In the end Kim Ch'ol-man was blamed by the Kim Chong-il faction for being lukewarm in his anti-South Korean operations. According to the same source, the Kim Chong-il faction criticized Kim Ch'ol-man for having failed to promote anti-South Korean operations by taking advantage of the confusion in South Korea such as the Kwang-ju Incident 2 years ago. Also Kim Ch'ol-man was attacked for having failed to take advantage of the favorable condition in South Korea caused by the laxity in discipline caused by the Uiryong Incident in South Kyongsang Province in April, and the check swindling scandal by Chong Yong-cha and Yi Ch'ol-hui in May, and the near paralysis in the administrative structures in South Korea due to the radical situation caused by the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan in March, and thus he foiled anti-South Korean operations. As a result of this Kim Ch'ol-man was relieved of his position in charge of the special military operations against South Korea, and at the same time he was purged.

According to the same source Kim Ch'ol-man's purge has become an established fact recently even in the Pyongyang political circles. As reinforced by the fact that Kim Ch'ol-man's family disappeared from Pyongyang, not only party, political, and military staffs but also the general public have accepted it as a fact.

According to the same source Chairman Han Tok-su of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan was affected by Kim Ch'ol-man's purge and the disappearance of his family from Pyongyang, for Han Tok-su's son, Han Ch'ol-u, is married to Kim Ch'ol-man's daughter. For this reason, in view of the group's relations with Han Tok-su, the Kim Chong-il group dissolved the marriage between Han Ch'ol-u and Kim Ch'ol-man's daughter, just as Han Tok-su's cousin, Han Kum-chu, was forced to divorce her husband, Kim Pyong-sik, Vice Chairman of the General Federation of Korean Residents in Japan, was purged. But Han Ch'ol-u was involved in the "Ongnyugwan Incident" in which sons of North Korean party, political, and military leaders discussed the opposition to and removal of Kim Chong-il. Therefore, Han Tok-su's position is said to have become delicate.

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CSO: 4105/188

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DIALOGUE ON CONSOLIDATING PARTY RANKS NOTED

SK230302 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Dialogue between station commentator Kim and announcer Kim Chol-min on consolidating of the party ranks from the "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] [Announcer Kim] How are you?

[Commentator Kim] Fine, and how are you?

[Announcer Kim] We think that it is an important task for our party today to firmly consolidate its ranks. It can be said that the firm consolidation of the party ranks is a firm guarantee for victory in national liberation and in the revolution for reunification. So, can you briefly explain about the significance of firmly consolidating the party ranks?

[Commentator Kim] As we know, in order for a revolutionary party of the working class to correctly perform its inherent mission and role, it should firmly consolidate its ranks with those pioneers of the working masses--genuine revolutionaries--who are faithful to the guiding idea of the party and who devote their all in the struggle to realize this idea.

Our Revolutionary Party for Reunification was founded, taking the great Kimilsongism as its guiding idea and, based on this guiding idea, has struggled to realize the party's cause. Therefore, firmly consolidating our party is, in a nutshell, synonymous with firmly consolidating our party with the core elements of Kimilsongism and with firmly strengthening the party organizations into militant ones taking deep root among the popular masses.

[Announcer Kim] Do you mean that fostering all members of our party into the core elements of Kimilsongism is the most important revolutionary task arising in strengthening the party ranks?

[Commentator Kim] You are right. The core elements of Kimilsongism can be said to be those revolutionaries of a chuche type who are infinitely loyal to the great leader and who enthusiastically adhere to and resolutely safeguard Kimilsongism.

Therefore, when all members of our party are more firmly armed with Kimilsongism and are prepared as the core elements of Kimilsongism, the party ranks can be more firmly consolidated and the political and ideological awareness of the popular masses can be further enhanced.

[Announcer Kim] Now, what should members of our party do to become the core elements of Kimilsongism? I think that to become the core elements of Kimilsongism they should be familiar with Kimilsongism. What do you think of this?

[Commentator Kim] That's right. All party members should take it as their duty of first priority to study Kimilsongism and devote their energies and [words indistinct]. At the same time, they should deeply master the profound truth and theory of Kimilsongism and take them as their firm faith, the spiritual pabulum of the revolution and the guideline for the struggle. Along with this, they should deeply study the history of the great leader's glorious and brilliant revolution so that they can learn about the leader's rich revolutionary achievements and experiences and his lofty communist virtue.

[Announcer Kim] I think that to become the core elements of Kimilsongism, party members should be faithful to their party organizational life and that, apart from their party organizational life, they cannot be prepared as the genuine revolutionaries of a *chuche* type and cannot glorify their political life.

[Commentator Kim] You are right. Men are born, receiving physical life from their parents. But, the political life is developed and glorified through organizational life. Only when party members are faithful to their party organizational life can they be further awakened and tempered politically and their ideological and spiritual traits as revolutionaries be constantly perfected.

Therefore, party members should have a correct conception of party organizations, volunteerily and faithfully participate in the party organizational life and prepare themselves as enthusiastic revolutionaries of a *chuche* type under the guidance of the party organizations.

[Announcer Kim] Now, revolutionary practice is also important in perfecting party members as core elements of Kimilsongism. What do you think of this?

[Commentator Kim] I agree with you. Practice in the revolutionary struggle can temper party members in ideology and will and foster their disposition and character as revolutionaries.

Through the practice of the revolutionary struggle, party members can master the greatness and justness of Kimilsongism, firmly establish their revolutionary outlook on the world and complete their traits as the revolutionaries of *chuche* type.

Through the practice of the revolutionary struggle, party members can also enhance their capability and enrich their experience in correctly embodying the strategies and tactics of Kimilsongism. Therefore, only when they constantly



temper themselves in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence can party members become the core elements of Kimilsongism. When all party members are thus prepared, our RPR ranks can become invincible.

[Announcer Kim] I think that in order to firmly consolidate the ranks of our party and to make them a militant organization, it is important that our party properly foster its guiding core elements and build its core bases. What do you think of this?

[Commentator Kim] Success in the firm consolidation of the party's ranks depends largely on how the core elements of the party are consolidated. Therefore, party organizations should make all efforts to foster the guiding core elements and to establish the core bases of the party.

Along with this, strengthening party cells under party organizational principles is also an important factor in consolidating the party ranks.

In order to firmly consolidate the party ranks, the party should constantly stage consciousness-raising and organizational work for the popular masses, including workers and farmers, should carefully select those persons who have been tempered and examined through the practical struggle and should receive them into the party central committee. At the same time, the party should prevent the dangerous elements and impure elements from penetrating into the party ranks by strictly following the procedures for joining the party.

[Announcer Kim] Summing up what you have mentioned thus far, I can conclude that only when its ranks are firmly consolidated can the RPR become an invincible and a powerful party which can vigorously push with the revolutionary struggle under all circumstances. So, I think that the party organizations and members at all levels should firmly consolidate the party ranks in conformity with the demands of the development of the reality so that they can further expedite the victory of the anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation. Thank you.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' ON FOLLOWING THREE REVOLUTIONS

SK081233 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2215 GMT 6 Dec 82

[NODONG SINMUN 7 December special article: "To Advance Under the Uplifted Banner of the Three Revolutions Is our People's Great Pride" --KCNA identifies this item as an editorial article]

[Text] Our people have enacted epochal changes and miracles on the road toward socialism and communism. All reforms and victories attained in our fatherland are the precious fruit of the line of the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural.

Our party's line of the three revolutions is the banner of victory which has brought infinite freedom and happiness to our people and which has fundamentally renewed the prestige and features of the fatherland and is the banner of advance for the endless prosperity of the nation.

Looking back upon the arduous and ordeal-ridden days and contemplating the future road ahead of us, our people's greatest pride is advancing under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions.

The three revolutions are the general line for building socialism and communism.

Communism is the greatest ideal of mankind. The struggle to realize this ideal is the greatest work, unprecedented in the degree of change and in the protractedness and arduousness of the struggle.

For this reason, to victoriously realize the cause of communism, there must be a general line illuminating the road lying ahead.

The general line of building socialism and communism is a basic strategic line to which the working class party in power should adhere during the whole period in which it carries out its historic mission. Such a line constitutes the core of all policies for building socialism and communism. Therefore, the road ahead of the communist cause and the destiny of the people depend on how such a line is defined and how it is realized.

The reason why our people are today advancing confidently toward the future of communism is that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly indicated the three revolutions as the general line for the construction of socialism and communism.

Already from the first period of building the new society, basing himself on scientific insight into the inevitable demands of socio-political development and into the future communist society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has seen to it that revolution is carried out in the ideological, technological and cultural fields. Accordingly, the great history of the three revolutions started in the middle of the 1940's in our country.

In the periods of the democratic and socialist revolutions, too, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song led the people to push ahead with the three revolutions and, particularly after the establishment of the socialist system, to conduct them on an overall scale, regarding them as basic revolutionary tasks. In this historic course, the policy of the three revolutions has been translated into a great reality and has become our party's general line for building socialism and communism.

Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who set forth the line of the three revolutions and led the struggle for its realization to victory, our Korea became the first country to begin new-type revolution in the era of chuche.

From the initial period when we grasped power, we were given the great line of the three revolutions and have pioneered the road ahead following their banner. This is our people's great honor and pride.

The three revolutions are the general line for building socialism and communism because they indicate the basic direction and way to occupy the two fortresses of communism--ideological and material.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To occupy the ideological and material fortresses, we should vigorously stage the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions.

Occupying the two fortresses--ideological and material--is a general task for building communism. The general line of the working class in building socialism and communism should be directed precisely to the fulfillment of this very task.

The struggle for occupying the two fortresses of communism involves the very lofty goal of completely achieving the independence of the working masses. To achieve this goal, we should carry out various revolutionary tasks.

In occupying the two fortresses of communism, a great event is the overthrow of the old and outmoded social system and to establish a socialist system. However, changing the social system itself does not mean that we have achieved the independence of the masses of working people. Accordingly, changing the social system does not mean that the revolution has ended.

As already known, to achieve the independence of the masses of working people, we should overthrow the old and outmoded social system and carry out a revolution to establish a new socialist system. This is, of course, an important social revolution. But, merely the struggle to change the social system is not necessarily the revolution.

The revolution is, in essence, the struggle to achieve the independence of the masses of working people. Therefore, the need for the revolution is based on whether or not there is a situation in which independence is being infringed upon or suppressed.

As elucidated in the social and historic principles of chuche, once a socialist system is established, this does not mean that the revolution has ended. The revolution still continues and only the content and method of the revolution undergo a change.

Even after a socialist system is established, the remnants of the old and outmoded society will remain for a long time in the ideological, technological and cultural fields. Therefore, in order to provide complete social equality and a happy life to the masses of working people, the revolution to change old and outmoded things to new ones in the ideological, technological and cultural fields should continue.

The three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture are an extension of the continuous revolution carried out in the socialist society and are a method of revolution suitable to this socialist system. Under a socialist system, the independence of the masses of working people is completely achieved through the three revolutions. This shows that the three revolutions are deepest stage of revolution in the history of mankind.

When we vigorously stage the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, all members of society can be brought up as genuine communists, the single communist ownership system of the means of production can be established and production capable of meeting demand can be developed.

Therefore, in order to completely free the people from the restrictions of nature and society and to occupy the two fortresses of communism, we should carry out the three revolutions to the end.

Precisely in the scientific elucidation of the way to carry out the general task of building communism lies the correctness of the three revolution's line and its basis as the general line for building socialism and communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's elucidation of the three revolutions as the general line for building socialism and communism has great theoretical and practical significance for achieving the cause of independence. In other words, the leader has elucidated a brilliant way to completely achieve the centuries-long desire of our working people for leading an independent and creative life.

It was the long-cherished, utmost desire of our people to lead an independent and creative life to their hearts' content as the genuine masters of their

destiny. The arduous, bloody struggle of the masses of working people, including the working class, against the bondage and exploitation of the capitalists was only for achieving this very desire.

The experience in the history of the protracted revolutionary struggle has shown that the demands and desires of the masses of working people for independence cannot be completely realized just by achieving national and class liberation but that their demands and desires can be completely realized only by carrying out the three revolutions.

With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's presentation for the first time in history of the line of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, a correct way was opened to achieve the cause of human liberation. This was an important event enabling our people to struggle for building an ideal society, a communist society, looking forward with certainty to this society.

The three revolution's line has most correctly reflected the desires and aspirations of the masses of working people for independence. This is why today our people have firmly cherished the three revolution line in their hearts and taken it as a banner vigorously encouraging their struggle.

With the presentation of the three revolutions as the general line for building socialism and communism, a basic guidelines making it possible for the party of the working class to accomplish its historic mission to the end has been established. The party of the working class has the heavy mission of leading the people's cause of independence to victory.

For the party of the working class which has gained power, there is no greater task than to resolutely protect the people's interests and to provide them with infinite happiness and freedom.

With the presentation of the three revolution's line, a way enabling the party to establish all lines and policies--which place the masses of working people in the center--and to thoroughly devote its activities to the achievement of the independence of the popular masses, has been elucidated.

Only by advancing, grasping the three revolutions as its general line, can the party of the working class become a revolutionary party which smashes all sorts of old and outmoded things, creates new things and leads the people's advance to civilization in a responsible manner.

The great three revolution's line is the chuche-oriented revolutionary line which could be presented and brilliantly embodied only by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the creator of the chuche idea. In the early course of creating and embodying the chuche idea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song energetically systematized and completed the revolutionary theory of communism.

The three revolution's line occupies an important position in this chuche-oriented revolutionary theory of communism. The future communist society

will be a one which is based on the chuche idea and in which the chuche idea has been gradually embodied.

Therefore, the revolutionary theory of communism should be thoroughly developed, based on the chuche idea.

The basic source of the correctness of might of the three revolution's line finds expression in the fact that the line has been based on the chuche idea. The line of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture has been developed by placing the masses of working people at the center. This is why the line of the three revolutions has become a great banner for achieving and protecting the independence of the masses of working people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the chuche idea, the guiding idea of our times, and presented the three revolution's line, while devoting his all to achieving the cause of the people's independence. He has thus elucidated the brilliant road leading to communism. This is the great exploit that he has performed before history and mankind.

The three revolution's line is a mighty weapon of creation and change. The three revolution's line of our party is a great line which has unfolded a history of great miracles and changes unprecedented in the field of social development.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: the brilliant victories and successes attained by our people in revolution and construction in the past period have clearly proven the correctness and vitality of the three revolution's line.

A great revolutionary line is created by a great reality, and its correctness and vitality are proven and demonstrated through practice. The three revolution's line of our party has fully proven its powerful and rich might and vitality through the practice of our protracted and arduous revolution.

It is a great pride for our people to live and carry out the revolution in a chuche country in which a great line for the three revolutions has been brilliantly put into practice. The course along which the three revolutions have been victoriously carried out has been a matchlessly arduous one. It has been in no way easy for our people to demonstrate their honor as vanguard members expediting the future of communism under the banner of the three revolutions. In the course of putting into practice the line for the three revolutions, our people had to pioneer a road untrodden by others, and had to overcome difficulties on many occasions in the struggle against the enemies at home and abroad.

Although the road of the struggle was very arduous, our people, correctly understanding their weighty but historic duty in the contemporary era, did not drift away from the line for the three revolutions even one step, and they have brilliantly performed their difficult revolutionary task at every stage. They are now invariably and vigorously advancing along the road of the three revolutions.

Only under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song could our people's historic advance movement to carry out the three revolutions victoriously advance. After giving rise to the three revolutions with profound wisdom and rich practical experience, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given a comprehensive solution to all theoretical and practical questions concerning the three revolutions. Many works, including the immortal works entitled "Let Us More Vigorously Accelerate the Ideological, Technical and Cultural Revolutions," and "Let Us Further Accelerate Socialist Construction by Vigorously Carrying out the Three Revolutions," reflect the respected and beloved leader's great ideological and theoretical achievements in leading the three revolutions to victory. In particular, after designating the work of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea as the general mission of our revolution in his report at the historic sixth party congress and in his policy speech, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set forth the primary task of carrying out the three revolutions toward achieving this cause. Thus, a great turningpoint has been marked in carrying out the three revolutions. Indeed, under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have been able to bring about a great change in all sectors of the revolution and construction under the banner of the three revolutions, and our fatherland has emitted a more resplendent ray as a *chuche* country where the flag of the three revolutions is fluttering.

The significance of the great success we have attained in implementing the party's line for the three revolutions is that people have developed themselves into passionate communist revolutionaries and that the political force of our revolution has been strengthened in various ways. Rearing people into comprehensively developed communist-type men is a most important task in building socialism and communism. By laying out a material foundation only without remodeling men, we cannot advance toward communism. Having profound insight into the work of reforming men in building socialism and communism, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has encouraged the people to place priority on the ideological revolution over all other work. In particular, following the establishment of the socialist system, he designated the ideological revolution as the most important task of a proletarian dictatorship. This reflects the far-sighted plan and firm, unswerving revolutionary stand of the respected and beloved leader for completing the communist cause by developing the people--the core of society and history--into a powerful revolutionary force.

Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's correct specification of the content and method of ideological indoctrination to meet the requirements of the development of the revolution and thanks to his efforts to help vigorously forge ahead with the task of revolutionarizing society and of making it overflow with members of the working class and intellectuals, our people's ideological and spiritual traits have remarkably changed.

Today, our people firmly believe in the *chuche* idea. With burning loyalty to the party and the revolution and with a strong revolutionary spirit, they are leading their daily lives and are working in a revolutionary manner. In

the history of our country, there has never been such a time as we see today when the people's consciousness of independence and their political and ideological determination are so high and when organization-mindedness and discipline have been so strengthened among them. All members of society have developed themselves into strong chuche-type revolutionaries; the unity of the revolutionary ranks around the party has been solidified rock firm; and the state and social system has been firmly consolidated. These are incomparably great victories. Successes in the course of the struggle to occupy the ideological fortress constitute a factor decisively guaranteeing a more vigorous advance toward the high summit of communism.

Another brilliant success in the course of carrying out the three revolutions is that the country's economic might have been strengthened and that the material and technical foundation has been consolidated. As taught by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, communist society is not only one in which the people's social and political sovereignty is completely achieved, but is also a very affluent one in which material demands are smoothly met in social life. The aim of building socialism and communism through the three revolutions is finally to help the people lead a better life by building such a society.

With the vigorous acceleration of the technical revolution in accordance with the program for socialist economic construction unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and with enactment of an upsurge in economic construction, the cause of industrialization has been achieved in a short span of time. The foundation of the independent people's economy has been solidified, the people's material and cultural life has epochally improved, differences between cities and rural areas have been greatly reduced, and a broad road has opened to build a society devoid of classes.

When our people achieve the 10-point prospective goals for economic construction in the 1980's--a program set forth by the sixth party congress--they can lay a material and technical foundation suitable to a completely victorious socialist society. This clearly shows how high a stage the struggle to occupy the material fortress of communism has reached.

All successes attained in carrying out the three revolutions under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitute a strong asset in occupying the two fortresses of communism. From past experience and by viewing today's situation, our people firmly believe that, when they advance under the banner of the three revolutions, they can complete the communist cause by remodelling nature, society and man in accordance with the requirements of chuche.

In the course of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's worthwhile struggle of victoriously leading the three revolutions precious truths have been proven, and valuable experiences and achievements have been attained. Our people's correct, historic struggle to build a new society has showned that, if those countries which were once backward because of their status as colonial or semi-colonial states carry out the three revolutions, they can readily achieve national independence and independent development by exercising chuche strength.



It is the rule of the development of history that all people advance along the road of independence. However, firmly maintaining sovereignty in various ways is not at all easy. Those countries which have failed to conduct an industrial revolution and those countries which once endured the status of colonial or semi-colonial states have to carry out many historic tasks over a long period. This is related to the fact that, because of the aftermath of imperialists' past repression and usurpation, these countries are backward ideologically, technologically and culturally.

In our era, the people who were once subject to oppression and exploitation have emerged as the masters on the stage of history, and the revolutionary movement has extensively developed in a diversified manner. Such being the case, the question of what course we should choose in building a new society is very urgent.

Our country was once one of the most backward colonial, semi-feudal societies. When it was under the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, it had no (economic) foundation of its own capable of properly producing even a simple farming tool.

Today, however, our country has a mighty, self-reliant national economy and a great corps of national cadres capable of producing anything whenever it so chooses, and it is now at the peak of brilliant period of national culture.

In the comparatively short historic period of less than 30 years, the democratic and socialist revolutions have been successfully achieved and astonishing development has been wrought in every field of social life. All this has been possible thanks to the three revolutions energetically launched by our people.

Our party's three revolutions line has been a great banner of change enabling us to turn our country from the most backward to a new prosperous society in a short period of time. It was also a banner of independence and creation which enabled us to steer our fate with our own hands through self-reliance, not depending on others.

If we had not advanced under this great banner, during the difficult hours we would not have been able to carry out the revolution in our own way along the road we had chosen, nor would we have been able to defend national sovereignty and independence.

Even though our country was once backward, we were able to extricate ourselves from the backwardness and poverty and to achieve great national prosperity and flourishing when we followed the three revolutions line--this is the truth firmly proven by the history of struggle by our people who have followed the chuché road while constructing a new society. In the creation of this precious experience lie the reward and dignity of our people, who have struggled with blood and sweat. Also in the creation of this previous experience is the great exploit contributing to carrying out the cause of independence.

The historic struggle of our people, who have explored the road of building a new society under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, also shows that only when we carry out the three revolutions can we defend the honor and dignity of socialism and continue the revolution to the end under any difficult circumstances.

The road of building socialism and communism is never smooth. As long as imperialism remains on earth, the struggle against domination and subjugation will continue and, therefore, people should advance under the loftily raised banner of revolution.

In particular, continuing the revolution after the establishment of the socialist system is an important problem for marching to the end toward communism. Even after the people, assuming sovereignty, have established a socialist system, if they do not nurture powerful strength by effecting revolutionary changes in the field of ideology, technology and culture, they will be unable to crush the pressure and aggressive maneuvers of imperialism or to defend the triumphant revolution and the socialist gains.

It is not because of any favorable conditions that our people have been able to successfully explore the road leading to socialism. In fact, as far as objective conditions are concerned, no country has ever built socialism under such adverse and difficult conditions as our country faced.

Our people, however, have been able to firmly confront all maneuvers of the enemies within and without, struggling against them, and to defend the banner of socialism by strengthening the might of our country and by firmly organizing the chuche-type revolutionary forces through the implementation of the three revolutions.

As demonstrated in the practice of our revolution, the banner of the three revolutions is indeed a militant one enabling us to deal a blow at the enemies trying to crush the cause of socialism and to display the overall superiority of socialism. It is also a banner of revolution which enables the people who have achieved independence not to become entangled in the noose of subjugation and domination.

By following this banner, our people have been able to display the air and honor of a revolutionary people who, while defending independence, never fear whatever difficulties may block them and break through these in order to achieve victory for the cause of socialism.

By struggling under the new, red flag of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture for scores of years under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people indeed have made a great advance in socialist and communist construction.

The successes, experiences and lessons achieved in this course of advance will be most precious treasures for the consummation of the communist cause in the future.

The three revolutions line is a permanent banner which must be raised high until communism is constructed.

The cause of socialism and communism will be consummated when the three revolutions are finally achieved. For this reason, the communist future depends on how the three revolutions are carried out to the end.

We have already achieved great success in socialist construction. However, to consummate the cause of communism, we have to continue struggling under the loftily raised banner of the three revolutions.

The three revolutions are the party's general line that we must firmly adhere to at all times. The three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture are the basic means to build a communist society and a society imbued with the chuche idea. A society imbued with the chuche idea is one where the working people's independence is completely achieved because nature, society and man are remodelled in conformity with the demands of chuche. Such a society is the very ideal to which the people aspire.

Our people's experience in struggle has shown that we can independently and creatively build a society suited to the realities of our country and indicated by the chuche idea, in conformity with the masses aspirations, only when we carry out the three revolutions.

To build a society which is completely imbued with the chuche idea, we should forever advance under the loftily raised banner of the three revolutions.

To tenaciously follow the three revolutions line until the whole of communist society is imbued with the chuche idea, we should find correct solutions to all problems arising in this course. All the problems arising in consummating the three revolutions, including the historic position and the prospects of the three revolutions, are clearly elucidated in the three revolutions line put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The fundamental problem in consummating the three revolutions is to firmly guarantee the party leadership. The respect and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: to achieve the cause of socialism and communism by successfully implementing the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions, we should strengthen our party and ceaselessly deepen and develop party work.

The three revolutions are a nation-wide struggle participated in by all the people of the society and staged throughout society. They are also political work which is accompanied by serious social change and class struggle.

This great revolution, unprecedented in history, cannot be successfully carried out unless strong political leadership is ensured to organize and command in a unified manner the activities of the broad mass of working people.

The party of the working class is the political leader of the masses of people and the organizer of all triumphs. How successfully the three revolutions

are carried out depends wholly on the party's organizing abilities and its role as a guide. The might of the party in power, which is in charge of the people's fate and which is constructing socialism and communism, is displayed in its leading the three revolutions to victory.

Thanks to the KWP, with its invincible might, at the forefront of the ranks, great success has been made in the implementation of the three revolutions of our country and an endlessly brilliant prospect of consummating them has been unfolded in our country.

Assuming as an important mission the consummation of the three revolutions, our party center is thoroughly concentrating all party activity on this mission. Thanks to our party--which is leading all the people with its bold operations, excellent organizing ability and ambitious driving force--the tasks of the three revolutions put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the sixth party congress and his policy speech are being brilliantly carried out.

Apart from the correct leadership of our party center, which, assuming the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture as a general line, is leading the struggle to implement this line, we cannot imagine of the three revolutions, which, started in the middle of the 1940's, reaching new heights in the 1980's.

In the rewarding course of leading the historic march of the three revolutions to victory, our party has acquired ample experience and achieved accomplishments, energetically displaying the possession of might capable of leading the three revolutions to victory under any circumstances. This proudly tells that the fundamental problem in consummating the cause of communism under the banner of the three revolutions has been brilliantly solved.

A very important issue arising as a fundamental demand in consummating the three revolutions under the party leadership is to continue to struggle under a correct guidance method.

The question of the guiding method becomes a decisive factor in revitalizing the three revolutions and in making the three revolutions more organized and more positive.

It is because the question of the method of leading the revolution has been brilliantly solved in our country as a result of the launching of the three revolutions that the three revolutions have been unprecedentedly accelerated in recent years.

The three revolutions teams movement initiated and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a new-style method of leading the revolution, one which is most scientific and revolutionary.

The might of this movement originates in the fact that the tested leadership of our party center is firmly guaranteed and that the work method in the style of the great leader--the chuche leading method--is being generally embodied.

Because the three revolutions teams movement has been vigorously waged under the party's leadership, the line of the three revolutions has been resolutely defended and accomplished. A new upsurge has been achieved in all sectors of the people's economy and a revolutionary zeal and creative spirit overflow in the whole country.

Reality shows that the might and the motive force of the three revolutions teams movements are really boundless and that this movement should be continuously adhered to.

By creating a great new style method of leading the revolution, like the three revolutions teams movement, he has created a brilliant example on how the party of the working class should lead the socialist, communist construction. This is a forceful example of the extraordinary leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our people firmly believe that as long as they possess this mighty method of leading the revolution, they will be able to continuously achieve greater successes in the three revolutions and to consummate them to the end.

Vigorously waging the mass movement is another important issue arising in the work to consummate the three revolutions under the party's leadership.

Those directly taking charge of the three revolutions are the working masses themselves. The success of the three revolutions depends on how we can change this struggle into the work of the masses themselves.

The movements to win the red flag of the three revolutions and to emulate the unsung heroes, led by our party, are mightily driving forces vigorously spurring the broad masses to the performance of the three revolutions.

Because this kind of mass movements has been vigorously waged in recent days, an epoch-making turn has been effected in making the line of three revolutions life-or-death work for the masses themselves and in fostering all members of the society as chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

The movements to win the red flag of the three revolutions and to emulate the unsung heroes--whose might has been substantiated through reality--are strategic policies which we should adhere to forever.

Reflected in these policies are the grand plan and the firm will of our party to consummate the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea under the banner of the three revolutions.

We should thoroughly accomplish the party's policy to consistently lead the movements to win the red flag of the three revolutions and to emulate the unsung heroes by adhering to the movements as the basic core of the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's.

By doing this, we can continuously intensify and develop the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--to a higher level, and glorify the 1980's with proud exploits, thus fully displaying the honor of chuche Korea.

The three revolutions are a sacred cause which is being consummated under the leadership of our party--the great leading force which is pioneering the future of communism. The history in which our party has led the building of a new society under the banner of the chuche idea has been a glorious one in which the line of the three revolutions has been thoroughly embodied. It has been a proud path along which the future road for the independent era has been triumphantly pioneered.

Today, the three revolutions is experiencing a great turningpoint under the leadership of our party.

This struggle in a new historical period is a continuation of the cause which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song envisioned and pioneered in the flames of anti-Japanese bloody battles. It is a noble struggle to defend and glorify all the traditions and achievements won by the leader over a long time.

Today, this sacred cause is being more vigorously accelerated. This shows that the blood lineage of chuche is being resplendently inherited by our party and that the future of our revolution is more brilliant and shining.

The glorious cause of the three revolutions. This is the cause of our party.

By energetically carrying out the three revolutions, while firmly adhering to them forever as the general line of the party, in the future too, we will consummate to the end the revolutionary cause of chuche which was pioneered in the forests of Mt Paektu.

CSO: 4110/16

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' ON IMBUING SOCIETY WITH CHUCHE

SK300721 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2238 GMT 29 Nov 82

[NODONG SINMUN 30 November special article: "Waging the Struggle To Imbue all Society With the Chuche Idea Is a Lofty Mission of the Working Class"]

[Text] Today an all-out advance movement to fulfill the targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and to accomplish the 10-point prospective targets of the socialist economic construction is being vigorously waged in our country. Under this exciting circumstance, our people greet the first anniversary of the publication of the immortal historic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "Let the Working Class Be the Cadre Members for the Struggle for the Chuche-Orientation of the Entire Society."

The immortal work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an immortal classical document clearly indicating the road the trade unions and working people should travel. Extensively put forward in this work are the issues that serve as the leading guidelines in the activities of the trade unions and working class, including the issue on the position and role of the working class in the struggle for the chuche-orientation of the entire society, the issue on assuming the three revolutions as the basic task, the issue on loyally upholding the party's leadership and ideas and the issue on vigorously waging mass movements, such as the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to learn and follow the unheralded heroes. For this, the work is inspiring the working class and broad masses of people to achieve the chuche revolutionary cause.

One of the most important issues elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his work is the idea on the historic mission of the working class and the method of fulfilling its mission.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The chuche-orientation of the entire society is the fundamental mission of our revolution and is the historic cause that the working class should responsibly accomplish to the end. Only when the working class emancipates all workers from various dominations and subjugation by remodeling all society on the chuche idea and totally achieves the independence of the working people, can it accomplish its historic mission.

The idea that the chuche-orientation of the entire society is the historic mission of the working class is a great idea based on the class nature and desire of the working class and on a scientific analysis of the legitimacy and general targets of socialist and communist construction. Thanks to this idea, the historic mission of the working class in our era and the method to carry out its mission are being clearly indicated. This is another great achievement made by the respected leader in fulfilling the socialist and communist cause.

The great leader's elucidation that the chuche-orientation of the entire society is the historic mission of the working class is of great significance to the political and ideological life and revolutionary struggle of the working class, because it made the working class resolve to responsibly accomplish the cause of the chuche-orientation of the entire society.

Correct elucidation of the historic mission of the working class is a fundamental question with great significance in socialist and communist construction. Only when the historic mission of the working class is scientifically elucidated, can we firmly unite the broad masses for one objective and victoriously advance the revolutionary struggle without deviation by establishing correct revolutionary strategies and tactics.

Thus, the working class can carry out the revolution to the end with faith in the justice of their cause, with conviction in the future and with courage.

The implementation of the revolution today, when the movement of the working class has advanced far, demanded a new definition of the historic mission of the working class in accord with the conditions of the new era. The respected leader gave a scientific answer based on the great chuche idea to this historic task raised by the time. Building communism was a slogan of struggle raised highly by the working class from its first appearance on the stage of history. It is its final goal.

This cause can be accomplished only when the workers are emancipated from all forms of dominations and subjugation and the independence of the working people is totally achieved by remodeling all society on the chuche idea. The working class is the most independent and creative class and is the revolutionary class. With such class characteristics, the working class is the leading class for carrying out the historic cause of remodeling all society on the chuche idea. The working class can fulfill its historic mission only by accomplishing the cause of the chuche-orientation of the entire society to the end.

Thanks to the new elucidation of the historic mission of the working class by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our working class and working people were able to more vigorously accelerate the historic advance to remodel all society on the chuche idea with clear goals for struggle and firm confidence and spirit.

The working class' ability to staunchly push ahead with the three revolutions is also important. The three revolutions are the basic measures for



achieving the chuche-orientation of all society. Only when we vigorously carry out the three revolutions, can we make all the members of society genuine communist revolutionaries and successfully attain the ideological and material goals of communism by remodeling all sectors of social life on the form of the working class. In what position we should place the three revolutions and how and under what principles we should advance them are very important questions in carrying out the three revolutions.

Indicating that the implementation of the three revolutions is the basic task of trade unions and the working class, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the tasks of the three revolutions and their implementation method extensively and concretely. His elucidation serves as measures for our working class and people in thoroughly implementing the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture by taking them as their general guideline under any circumstances.

Today all the people in our country have risen in implementing the three revolutions with lofty revolutionary zeal, a sense of responsibility and with vigorous spirit. They have firmly turned the struggle to carry out the three revolutions into their own work. Amidst the flames of such an active struggle, a new turn has been effected in ideological and mental traits, in work style and in the way of life of the working class. The chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy are being successfully carried out and the struggle to establish a tidiness in production and also a tidiness in life is being accelerated.

These proud successes are a vigorous demonstration of the justice and vitality of the idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song urging the working class to accelerate the chuche-orientation of the entire society by firmly adhering to the three revolutions.

Today, our working class is assigned the weighty but glorious task of continuously and vigorously forging ahead with the struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea. To brilliantly achieve the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea, we should above all vigorously wage the struggle to revolutionize the working class.

The working class is a most advanced class in our society and is the leading class of the revolution. To accomplish its weighty responsibility for the contemporary era and for the revolution, the working class should thoroughly revolutionize itself. Strengthening the struggle to revolutionize the working class becomes much more important under circumstances in which the replacement of generations has taken place in its ranks.

Today, the core elements of the ranks of the working class in our country are composed of the new generation, which has not experienced exploitation, repression or revolutionary trials. This urgently calls for helping these elements accomplish their role as members of the leading class of the revolution by vigorously waging the struggle to revolutionize the working class and thereby continuously developing class consciousness, revolutionary traits, an attitude worthy of the masters of the revolution and enhancing collectivity among its members.

The most important way to revolutionize the working class is to strengthen ideological indoctrination and organizational training. When we vigorously conduct indoctrination on the chuche idea, on party policies and on the revolutionary tradition among members of the working class, we can develop all of them into resolute revolutionaries who unyieldingly struggle for the party, for the leader and for the interests of the fatherland and the people. At the same time, when we strengthen the work of tempering them through practical revolutionary struggles, we can develop them into true revolutionary warriors who are highly disciplined ideologically and organizationally.

The long history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class shows that, when we neglect the ideological revolution among members of the working class, they cannot defend the revolutionary gains they have attained by shedding blood, not to speak of their inability to assume the mission and role as the leading class of the revolution. Our working class should correctly understand that, the more the revolution advances and society develops, the more it should develop the struggle to revolutionize itself. Under the leadership of the party, it should firmly defend, strengthen and develop successes it has attained in the ideological revolution.

To accelerate the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea, the working class should brilliantly achieve the immediate task of socialist economic construction. Achieving the 10-point prospective goal of socialist economic construction by implementing the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule is an important task assigned to our party and people today. Only by successfully accomplishing this task can we expedite the complete victory of socialism and make a great advance in imbuing society with the chuche idea.

The working class is a major force in the struggle to implement the party's economic program. The working class is taking charge of the main offensive front of the people's economy, such as the extractive, metallurgical, power and chemical industries and transportation. This shows that how successfully we attain a brilliant victory in today's all-out advance movement depends decisively on how successfully the working class accomplishes its responsibility and role.

Highly displaying the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing party lines and policies is the traditional trait of our working class in its struggle. Our heroic working class should more highly display this spirit in today's all-out advance movement.

The history of the revolution and construction in our country shows that there is nothing that we cannot do when we possess the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing party policies. With the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally abiding by and implementing party ideas and policies, our heroic working class lit the flames of founding a nation in the fatherland, which had just been liberated, guaranteed wartime production and transportation in the flames of the grim war and built a powerful socialist industrial country in a war-torn land.

With the same spirit, passion and vigor that our working class has displayed in the past, it should bring about a continuous upsurge in socialist economic construction by fanning the flames of the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's. With only medial awareness and determination, we cannot smoothly accomplish the task assigned to us. While courageously overcoming any difficulties just as the unheralded heroes did in the past and while searching out shortages and producing the goods that are in short supply, our working class should successfully accomplish its assigned economic task.

The working class in our country has always been endlessly faithful to the call of the party. They have displayed a heroic spirit and inexhaustible might in defending and implementing the party's line for the three revolutions. Today we should bring about a new change in socialist construction. Now is the time when we should once again demonstrate the might and honor of the Korean working class. By fanning the fierce flames of the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's with endless loyalty to the party and the leader just as it did in the past, the working class should become a glorious victor in the struggle to achieve the 10-point prospective goal after implementing the Second Seven-Year Plan.

CSO: 4110/16

## N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

### INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean Peoples Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS--NODONG SINMUN; MC--MINJU CHOSON; NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

KPA Chŏn Mun-uk Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Chŏn Mun-uk is attached was visited by Ugandan President Milton Obote on the morning of 3 December [NS 4 Dec 81 p 3]
KPA Kim Yŏng-sil Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Yŏng-sil is attached was visited by Ugandan President Obote on 3 December [NS 4 Dec 81 p 3]
KPA Kim Hyŏng-sŏp Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Hyŏng-sŏp is attached is getting class education under SWYL chairman Comrade Kim Sŏng-ch'ŏl [NC 9 Dec 81 p 3]
KPA Pak Nam-hyŏng Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyŏng is attached held a military meeting on 11 December on the 40th anniversary of the Yugoslav armed forces; Yugoslav embassy personnel participated [MC 13 Dec 81 p 4]
KPA Kim Sŏng-hŭi Unit	the KPA double red flag to which Comrade Kim Sŏng-hŭi is attached is studying Kim Il-song's speech to the 7th SWYL plenum [NC 20 Dec 81 p 2]
KPA Yu Chŏng-nam Unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Yu Chŏng-nam is attached is using films and art for class education, with SWYL chairman Comrade Kim Ŭng-tu [NC 22 Dec 81 p 3]
KPA O Sang-yul [ryul] Unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade O Sang-yul [ryul] is attached is getting class education in opposing imperialism and all sorts of class enemies [NC 25 Dec 81 p 3]

KPA Chŏn Ch'un-pong Unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Chŏn Ch'un-pong is attached is studying Kim Il-song's speech to the 7th SWYL plenum and is heightening shooting skills [NC 5 Jan 82 p 2]
KPA unit where Comrade Kim Yŏng-kwan is SWYL chairman	the KPA unit where Comrade Kim Yŏng-kwan is SWYL chairman is studying Kim Il-song's speech to the SWYL plenum and is increasing special technical skills [NC 8 Jan 82 p 3]
KPA Pang Tae-won Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Pang Tae-won is attached is getting political education [NC 9 Jan 82 p 2]
Constabulary Kim Ha-sŏp Unit	the constabulary red flag unit to which Kim Ha-sŏp is attached is studying Kim Il-song's New Year's speech [NC 10 Jan 82 p 2]
KPA Mun Ki-ch'ŏl Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Mun Ki-ch'ŏl is attached is learning about the enemy through movies [NC 10 Jan 82 p 3]
KPA Pak Kil-su Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Pak Kil-su is attached is getting education in Chuje with SWYL chairman Comrade Pak Chong-se [NC 17 Jan 82 p 1]

The following units are units where Kim Yŏng-kwan is SWYL chairman and getting combat political training: KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Chae-ha is attached; KPA unit to which comrade Yi Kyŏng-mu is attached; KPA unit to which Comrade Chin Ch'ŏl-kun is attached; KPA unit to which Comrade Chin Chae-kyŏng is attached; KPA unit to which Mun Il-su is attached [NC 20 Jan 82 p 3]

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CSO: 4110/15

N.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

/The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: MC--MINJU CHOSON; NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON./

Constabulary Pak Yong-nam Unit	the Constabulary red flag unit to which Comrade Pak Yong-nam is attached is studying Kim Il-song's speech to the SWYL plenum with commanders, including Han Kyong-ch'an, and such primary level SWYL functionaries as Pak Su-ch'ol and Yi Myong-ho /NC 4 Nov 81 p 1/
KPA Yi Song-nok /rok/ Unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Song-nok /rok/ is attached is getting socialist education with such primary level SWYL functionaries as Ch'oe Song-nam /NC 12 Nov 81 p 2/
KPA Chi Man-su unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Chi Man-su is attached is getting socialist education through reading books /NC 12 Nov 81 p 2/
KPA Chong Song-pu unit	the KPA Naval unit to which Comrade Chong Song-pu is attached is engaged in training; on duty during the KPA anniversary on 4 July 1975 /NC 19 Nov 81 p 3/
KPA Yi Hung-tu unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Hung-tu is attached is learning how the South Koreans yearn for the north and love Kim Il-song /NC 19 Nov 81 p 3/
KPA Yi Ch'ang-to unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Ch'ang-to is attached is studying Mother Kim Chong-suk, with SWYL leader Chong Nae /Rae/-yun /NC 21 Nov 81 p 2/
KPA Kim Ki-ch'ol unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Ki-ch'ol is attached is studying the Selected Works of Kim Il-song, with such primary level SWYL functionaries as O Won-ho and Yi Song-nan /lan/ /NC 24 Nov 81 p 3/

KPA Pak Nam-hyŏng unit

the KPA unit to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyŏng is attached held a military meeting on 25 November on the 25th Cuban military holiday; the Cuban ambassador and military attached attended /MC 26 Nov 81 p 4/

KPA Pak I-kyu unit

the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Pak I-kyu is attached is getting a socialist education with SWYL chairman Kim Ŭng-tu /NC 27 Nov 81 p 3/

KPA Ch'oe Ho-nim /rim/

the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Ch'oe Ho-nim /rim/ is attached is training and studying Kim Il-song's speech to the SWYL /NC 28 Nov 81 p 3/

KPA Kim Yŏng-sŏp unit

the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Yŏng-sŏp is attached is getting socialist education with SWYL chairman Ham Sŭng-mu /NC 29 Nov 81 p 2/

KPA Yi Yong-hae unit

the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Yong-Hae is attached is getting ideological education with such primary level SWYL functionaries as Yi Chu-ok, Yi Chŏng-ha, and Kim Sang-kyo /NC 29 Nov 81 p 2/

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CSO: 4110/8

## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourceline: NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Kim Chong't'ae Electric Locomotive Factory	Introduced a new wiring assembly tool and tripled wiring assembly speed; workers themselves made a brake housing unloading machine and more than doubled combat quotas [MC 4 Dec 81 p 1]
Kaep'ung Silica Mine	Exceeded year's plan by 4 percent as of 2 November; undertook scientific technology for blasting to get tens of thousands of tons at a time; transportation platoon kept freight cars and trucks in good repair. [MC 4 Dec 81 p 1]
28 September Factory	Sending more pumps to the Namp'o Watergate and T'aech'on Power Station; producing more cast goods by adopting a pulverized coal melting method for low calorie coal; work teams reorganized pump dies to conserve fuel, labor and power [NS 13 Dec 81 p 1]
Toksong Caustic Soda Plant	Reorganized equipment more rationally in the caustic soda production process and doubled production capability; innovated to increase production of paints, various color pigments, and washing soap; reorganized the rotation and cooling systems for the synthesis tower [NS 25 Dec 81 p 3]



8 February Cement Plant

Producing more cement: No 1 and 2 calcinators increasing days of operation through technical innovations; mining shop setting new records by increasing the number of blasts and adopting a continuous blasting-drilling methods; truck shop increasing the number of operation days for trucks with a self-inspection/self-repair movement [NS 6 Jan 82 p 1]

Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Plant

No 2 boiler shut down for major maintenance until the end of the year, but now all boilers are running fully; increased production capacity by adapting a high-temperature sulphide method to the sulphide process and introducing new filters [NS 7 Jan 82 p 3]

9 August Factory

Sending more high-speed excavators to nature-remaking work; several work teams have adopted new tools; work teams introduced new assembly methods, including ground expansion and sector specialization [MC 16 Jan 82 p 1]

Inp'yong Mine

Finished January plan more than 15 days early; one pit installed production equipment right at the cutting face and tripled productivity per person; another pit adopted technical innovations, including a new rotating continuous cutting method; another pit adopted a new style operational unit, which allowed simultaneous block transport and rock drill operations [NS 18 Jan 82 p 1]

Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant

Established a plan to modernize production processes by stages and first is working on calcinators; a 17 February scientists and technicians shock brigade assisted in automation and installing remote controls on the No 3 calcinator [MC 20 Jan 82 p 1]

Tae'an Heavy Machinery Combine

Determined to put production direction and management activity on a scientific basis by construction and industrial television central control room and adopting an electronic computer; received assistance from Namp'o city three revolutions teams, the Kim Ch'aek Industrial College, the 5 October Electric Factory, and the 26 March Factory in construction of the 27 April Combined Command Office [NS 22 Jan 82 p 1]

BRIEFS

SOUTH HAMGYONG INNOVATIONS--15 April technical innovation shock brigades in South Hamgyong Province have broken through their innovation targets. At the 8 February Vinalon Complex, a brigade put 270 innovations into production: they refurbished the No 4 furnace hermetically and are finishing No 3 on the No 2 carbide shop. At the Yongsong Machinery Complex, a brigade made large machine tools, including boring machines and planers, which conserve much steel. At the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, a brigade achieved reorganization construction of the denaturing tower in a short time. At the Tanch'on Magnesite Factory, a brigade got dozens of innovations adopted, including automatic equipment on the calcinators. A brigade at the Soho Fishery completed a fish processing combined line, saving much labor. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 13 Dec 81 p 1] 9122

CH'ONGJIN PRODUCTION SUPPORT--Ch'ongjin city 15 April technical innovation shock brigades are supporting production. A brigade at the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works took automation and remote control to a higher stage, and increased steel production for the required reserves. A brigade at the Musan Mine modernized a repair base for large vehicles. A brigade at the 13 March Fishing Machinery Factory introduced several types of mechanical equipment. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 18 Dec 81 p 1] 9122

POWER STATION ADVANCES--Thermal power stations have been normalizing high levels of electricity production. The Pyongyang Power Station is setting records in getting about 1,300,000 kw/hours more power than planned on a daily average; the youth heat shop improved coal combustion efficiency and is producing 25 tons of steam per hour over plans. The Pukch'ang Power Station is producing an average of about 4,800,000 kw/hours above plans daily, through full utilization of generators; the transport sector has been reorganized rationally, while good maintenance has allowed high production with savings in coal. The Ch'ongch'ongang Power Station has adopted advanced operating methods, raising power production 1.2 times. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 5 Jan 82 p 1] 9122

NORTH HAMGYONG COALING--Coal mines subordinate to the North Hamgyong Province Economic Guidance Committee General Bureau of Coal Mining Industry have achieved good results in mechanization and operations. Such coal mines as the 13 June, Koch'am, and Myongch'on Coal Mines have done well in using coal cutters at the mechanized coal cutting areas. Compared with daily average results in December, the Myongch'on Coal Mine raised coal production 50 percent and the Sanghwa Youth Coal Mine 55 percent. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Jan 82 p 1] 9122

SOUTH P'YONGAN RECLAMATION--Youth construction workers and provincial youth shock brigades of the South P'yongan tideland reclamation construction station have a goal of reclaiming 5,700 chongbo of tideland this year. Workers of the 1st substation are concentrating construction equipment, including large excavators, and guaranteeing full operation of the equipment; operators of boat excavators are increasing speed in building up embankments. Workers are also innovating at the railroad road bed construction site between Yongwol and P'ungjong. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 8 Jan 82 p 1] 9122

KANGGYE POWER STATIONS--Construction has begun simultaneously on five small-medium power stations in the city of Kanggye. Work is going particularly well on embankment construction for the Changja No 2 power station. At the Changja No 3 power station, many excavators were mobilized and construction on dry weather protection and embankment foundations is proceeding well. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Jan 82 p 1] 9122

SOUTH HWANGHAE TIDELANDS--Workers at the South Hwanghae Province Consolidated Tidelands Reclamation Station have innovated in tidelands dike building and are exceeding combat goals by 1.5 times. Workers have concentrated on the Yongmaedo reclamation site. The 1st construction substation is finishing work on the 18 September Reservoir construction and exceeding plans daily in dike building. The 2d construction substation is achieving good results in building a thousands-of-meters-long dike connecting Yongmaedo and Chomido. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 29 Jan 82 p 3] 9122

CSO: 4110/13

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### MOSCOW'S NEW STRATEGY TOWARD PYONGYANG DISCUSSED

Seoul NAEWOE PRESS in Korean No 301, 15 Oct 82 so (Soviet Union) pp 1C-6C

[Text] As the pro-China mood rises in North Korea following Kim Il-song's visit to China, the Soviet Union recently seems to be making a great effort to display its influence as a guardian state and to accentuate North Korea's economic dependence on the Soviet Union by repeatedly describing the extent of its economic aid to it.

Recently, through the government-controlled Moscow Broadcasting Network, the Soviet Union has been strongly emphasizing its relationship of close economic cooperation with North Korea, stating on 30 October, that "there exists a mutually close, substantial, and amicable relationship between Primorskiy Kray (the Maritime Province) and Hambuk Province," particularly in regard to the close cooperation between Nahotka and Najin harbors brought on by the exchange of many visits of representative groups, thereby strongly reinforcing the belief that the Soviet Union will turn Najin harbor into a Soviet port.

Further, on 24 September, Moscow Radio, showing a markedly cold response to the reaffirmation of friendly and cooperative relationships between North Korea and China during Kim Il-song's visit to China, broadcast a lengthy news report on economic cooperation between North Korea and the Soviet Union.

This broadcast openly described the North Korean economy's reliance upon the USSR by coming up with supporting economic propaganda material and marshalling unusually specific figures including the relative importance of the production of factories and companies which receive Soviet aid in the whole North Korean economy. It said that the major factories built or rebuilt by Soviet technology and equipment numbered more than 60, and goods produced by these factories represented 60 percent in electrical power, 30 percent in rolling iron, 45 percent in petroleum production, and 40 percent in mining iron.

Along with this, on 5 October, following Kim Il-song's visit to China, Moscow Radio continued its support of North Korea by emphasizing its support for the North Korean suggestion of a "Confederal Republic of Koryo."

Reminding listeners of the fact that at the recent 37th UN General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko expressed support for the North Korean plan for the unification of the Korean peninsula and for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. The 5 October news broadcast stated that this kind of support for North Korea can be found in several documents signed by the Soviet Communist Party and government departments and emphasized that these are indications of the unchanging nature of Soviet support.

There is no doubt that there are ulterior motives behind this obvious intensification in Soviet propaganda aimed at North Korea.

As a first ulterior motive, it seems that this is a line of tactics aimed at offsetting the pro-China mood in North Korea resulting from Kim Il-song's visit, while repeatedly demonstrating that North Korea is in the Soviet economic sphere of influence.

It is true that the Soviets have not only assisted in construction of the Pyongyang Power Plant, Pukchang Power Plant, and Hamhung Textile Mill, including aid to expand construction of the Kimchaek Iron Works, the largest in North Korea. But the Soviets have also done a great deal for the construction of prominent North Korean industrial factories and companies, such as the Ungki Oil Refinery and the Pyongyang Diesel Engine Repair Factory.

Even during 1982, the Soviets supplied technicians and equipment for the expansion of existing factories, such as the Kimchaek Iron Works, the Ungki Oil Refinery, and the Aoji Chemical Factory, through the "A Protocol of the 5th Economic and Science and Technology Conference" between the USSR and North Korea which was concluded on 6 September in Pyongyang. They agreed to mutual cooperation in the joint study of business in agriculture and in the improvement of the qualifications of scientists in the fields of health, the chemical industry, mining, oil, construction and transportation.

Even though the Soviets have contributed substantially to North Korean economic development (Supra), the USSR has not proportionately reaped the benefits of its propaganda.

This is a natural outcome of North Korea's position which is that it has no choice but to adopt a contradictory attitude because it cannot admit that the current accomplishments in North Korean economic construction stem from foreign aid since Kim Il-song gives such high priority to "closed-door" "Chuche" economics.

However, the Soviets recently noticed that it has become obvious after his visit to China that Kim Il-song pays a great deal of attention to economic development problems. In particular, he is interested in the open-door-style economic policy at which the Chinese system of new pragmatism aims.

Therefore, at this point, the Soviet Union is increasing its offensive against North Korea, again displaying the extent of economic aid offered to North Korea in the past and repeatedly propagating its plans to help

North Korea in the future and using this as an effective means to pull North Korea out of its pro-Chinese orbit and into a pro-Soviet one.

In a word, it is economic propaganda designed to keep North Korea pro-Soviet by displaying traditional support and close ties between the USSR and North Korea, and letting North Korea realize that its economic development is possible only through active Soviet support.

The second ulterior motive of the Soviet Union's friendship offensive directed at North Korea is to make it believe that the Soviet Union is a reliable guardian state.

It seems that the Soviet Union has noticed that Kim Il-song cannot hide his feelings of uneasiness over the inflow of antipersonality-cult influences at which the Chinese system of new pragmatism aims and over the recent Chinese trend to improve relations with the United States and Japan.

Even though Kim Il-song completed his visit to China successfully (16-26 September), it seems that he could not rid himself of the worry that some day the de-Maoization movement would influence his feudal dynastic system and that he could not think of China as a permanent guardian state because China is improving its relations with the United States and Japan.

So it seems that the Soviets, understanding the North Korean complex toward China well, are emphasizing to the North Koreans that they are the only politically and militarily reliable guardian state, while displaying their ability to extend economic aid on the basis of their proven records in the past.

12218

CSO: 4107/008

## N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

### ANTI-U.S., ANTINUCLEAR PEACE MOVEMENT SPREADS

SK141318 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 13 Dec 82

[From the feature program "Today's Feature"--talk by announcer Ko Hui-chol]

[Text] Today, the anti-U.S., antiwar and antinuclear peace advocating movement is expanding in the international community with each passing day.

This is because, it appears, this movement is directly related to the life-and-death interests of all the areas and all the countries.

Now the question is, why has the anti-U.S., antiwar and antinuclear peace advocating movement emerged as an urgent movement in the international community today?

As you all may know, this is not irrelevant to the present situation, in which the maneuvers for war and aggression of the imperialists, the U.S. imperialists in particular, are reaching a very dangerous degree.

Fearful of the strengthened revolutionary struggle of the world's progressive peoples, the U.S. imperialists now leave no means untried to maintain what remains of their domination, although it has debilitated drastically.

The United States has deployed some 2,500 military bases in some 110 countries and areas, including South Korea and Japan. Not content with this, the United States continues putting a vast quantity of aggressive armed forces into resource-rich areas and militarily and strategically important regions under the slogan of "peace on the basis of strength and nuclear superiority" and expanding military bases in these areas, while maneuvering to bring these areas under its control politically, economically and militarily, under the pretext of assistance and protection.

Today, the United States is accelerating the production of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, and various kinds of war machines by increasing its military spending on an unprecedented scale.

In the case of Northeast Asia, the United States has turned Japan and islands in the Pacific Ocean into a huge powderkeg and a dangerous source of war, and has deployed nuclear warheads in South Korea.

While strengthening military collusion with colonial puppets of such toadying countries as Japan and South Korea, the United States is staging large-scale war exercises virtually everywhere in the world.

Owing to such maneuvers by the United States, the peace and security of the world are completely threatened and the world has been placed under a situation capable of igniting another world war at any time.

Because the United States--with the aim of obliterating countries struggling to achieve national sovereignty and independence and to build a new society--is employing every maneuver possible to bring the Third World countries under its nuclear umbrella and domination, the anti-U.S., antiwar and antinuclear peace advocating movement has emerged as an urgent issue in today's international community.

As is well known, the harder the U.S. difficulties become, the stronger it strengthens aggression against the Third World countries. With naked military intervention, the United States strengthens maneuvers aimed at subversion, disintegration and undermining, while suppressing the peoples struggling for just national liberation through nuclear threat and use of armed forces.

Owing to U.S. behind-the-scene manipulations, military clashes are taking place continuously in countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa. Accordingly, for the same reason, the independence of these countries is being trampled upon or abused extremely and peace in these areas is being threatened completely.

Another reason for the appearance of the anti-U.S., antiwar and antinuclear peace advocating movement as an urgent issue in today's international community appears to be that the United States is turning its allies, including West Germany, Italy and Belgium, into an aggressive nuclear base and forward base under the name of anticommunism.

Because of the U.S. aggressive military strategy, these countries are being turned into a formidable nuclear storage area and a source of war capable of exploding at any time. Also due to U.S. domination, the sovereignty of these countries is extremely trampled upon.

If the United States triggers a war, these countries will inevitably be embroiled in it and will undoubtedly be the first to sacrifice human lives and materials. For this reason, frictions and contradictions are straining even more the U.S. relationship with these countries.

Naturally, the anti-U.S., antiwar and antinuclear peace advocating movement has emerged as an urgent issue not only in the socialist countries, Third World countries and colonially subjugated countries but also in the European countries--the U.S. allies.

As you perhaps know, aggression and war are the *raison d'etre* for imperialism, and its unchanging nature. This being the case, imperialism's policy is inevitably a monopoly police, a monopoly policy that will inevitably be turned into a policy of aggression and war.



Accordingly, the history of the United States is one of aggression and plunder, of bloody destruction.

Why, then, is the United States so frenziedly pursuing a policy of aggression and war? This is because, it appears the United States faces serious political, economic and military crises virtually everywhere in the world, because it is losing domination and commanding rights even in the capitalist countries and is being isolated and rejected everywhere in the world.

The United States is trying to find a way out through aggression and war. This notwithstanding, countries in the world, regardless of their political ideology or differences of systems, are dealing fatal blows to the United States by joining the anti-U.S., antiwar and antinuclear peace advocating movement, either individually or collectively, by counterattacking the United States at home and abroad, never allowing any kind of U.S. maneuvers for aggression and war to damage them.

Because of this, U.S. policy of aggression and war will eventually be crushed and bankrupted.

CSO: 4110/17

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

U.S. HELICOPTER CRASH--While engaged in a frenzied war exercise, a U.S. naval anti-submarine helicopter crashed into the East Sea on 11 December. As a result, it is reported, a U.S. aggression soldier was killed instantly, two others heavily wounded and the helicopter was greatly damaged. A public relations official at the U.S. 7th Fleet formally admitted that a U.S. soldier was instantly killed and two others were heavily wounded when a helicopter belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet crashed while taking part in a war exercise on the East Sea. This is a natural consequence of a war exercise. [Text] [SK140131 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 12 Dec 82]

CSO: 4110/17

## N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

### APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

KIM DELIVERS SPEECH--The following were present on 30 November when Kim Il-song delivered a speech to the 6th plenum of the General Federation of Trade Unions:

Kim Chông-il	member, politburo standing committee; secretary, KWP Central Committee
O Chin-u	member, politburo standing committee; minister of the people's armed forces
Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo standing committee; premier
Pak Sông-ch'ôl	member, politburo
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Sô Ch'ôl	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Kim Yông-nam	"
Yôn Hyông-muk	"
Kim Hwan	"
Chôn Mun-sôp	"
Kang Sông-san	"
O Kûk-yôl [ryôl]	"
Hô Tam	candidate member, politburo
Hyôn Mu-kwang	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Chông Chun-ki	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kye Ũng-t'ae	"

Ch'oe Chae-u	candidate member, politburo
Chŏng Kyŏng-hŭi	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-yim [rim]	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Kim Kang-hwan	"
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	KWP Central Committee secretary

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Dec 81 p 3]

RETURN FROM EASTERN EUROPE--The following greeted the 30 November return of the SPA delegation, led by Hwang Chang-yŏp, from a visit to Romania and Yugoslavia:

Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Hong Ki-mun	functionary of the department concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Dec 81 p 4]

PERIODICAL ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a central report meeting on 30 November on the 45th anniversary of the publication SAMIL WOLGAN:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	member, politburo; chief secretary, central people's committee
Chŏng Chun-ki	candidate member, politburo; vice premier

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Dec 81 p 5]

OBOTE WELCOMED--The following were present at the airport when Kim Il-song welcomed the visiting Ugandan President Obote on 1 December:

O Chin-u	comrade
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Dec 81 p 1]

OBOTE COURTESY CALL--The following participated on 2 December when Ugandan President Milton Obote paid a courtesy call on Kim Il-song:

O Chin-u	comrade
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Chang Tae-hi	DPRK ambassador to Uganda

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Dec 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO NEPAL--The following bid farewell to a DPRK delegation, led by Yi Chong-ok, which left on 2 December for Nepal:

O Chin-u	comrade
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Ch'oe Chŏng-kŭn	minister of foreign trade

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Dec 81 p 2]

JOURNALISTS REMEMBER PUBLICATION--The following participated in a friendship meeting hosted by the Journalists League on 2 December on the 45th anniversary of the SAMIL WOLGAN:

Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the department concerned
Ch'e Chun-pyŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Dec 81 p 4]

SCIENTISTS DELEGATION DEPARTS--A delegation of Korean Scientists Residents in Japan, led by Pak Un-sŭng, a guidance officer in the Chongryon Central Standing Committee Education Bureau, left for Japan on 4 December, with the following to bid it farewell:

Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the department concerned
Sin Mun-kyu	"

[NODONG SINMUN 5 Dec 81 p 5]

CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT--The following attended a performance on 5 December of the GDR Berlin Brandenburg Chamber Orchestra, held at the Mansudae Art Theater:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice president
Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the department concerned
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Chae-suk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Dec 81 p 2]

KIM MEETS ITALIAN JOURNALIST--The following were present on 6 December when Kim Il-song met the vice president of the Italian ANSA News Agency:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
O Mun-han	vice chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Dec 81 p 2]

CHONGRYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following delegations arrived in Pyongyang on 7 December: the Chongryon functionaries delegation, led by O Sang-ch'öl, vice chairman of the Chongryon central inspection committee; and the 93d overseas comrades fatherland visitation delegation, led by An Kwang-sŏn, a deputy department director in the Chongryon central standing committee organization bureau. The following welcomed their arrival:

Kim Chu-yŏng                      functionary of the department concerned

Yŏ [Ryŏ] Yŏn-ku                      "

Wang Kyŏng-hak                      "

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Dec 81 p 4]

SOUTH KOREANS DENOUNCED--The following participated in a Pyongyang city youth and students censure meeting on 6 December at the SWYL Central Hall to denounce suppression of students by the South Koreans:

Hong Ki-mun                      chairman, CPRF

Chŏng Tu-hwan                      chairman, DFRF central committee

Chi Ch'ang-ik                      president, Kim Il-song University

Yŏ [Ryŏ] Yŏn-ku                      deputy director, DFRF secretariat

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Dec 81 p 5]

ART EXHIBITION OPENED--The Romanian Nicolae Ceausceau art exhibition opened on the 7th at the Korean Art Museum, with the following present:

Chang Ch'öl                      functionary of the department concerned

Kim T'ae-hŭi                      "

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Dec 81 p 5]

RETURN FROM AFRICA--The following greeted the 7 December return of a military delegation, led by Paek Hak-nim [rim], which had visited Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, and Malagasy:

Pak Chung-kuk                      lieutenant general

O Chae-won                      "

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Dec 81 p 3]

CENTRAL BANK ANNIVERSARY--A meeting was held at the People's Cultural Palace on 8 December on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Central Bank, with the following present:

Yun Ki-pok                      comrade

Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]                      "

Yun Ki-chŏng                      functionary of the department concerned

Ch'ae Hŭi-chŏng                      "

Pang Ki-yŏng                      "

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Dec 81 p 5]

KCNA ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a report meeting on 10 December on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the KCNA:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Yong-hak	"
Chu Hyŏn-ok	"
Ch'ae Chun-pyŏng	"
Kim Tong-kuk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Dec 81 p 3]

YI CHONG-OK RETURNS--The following greeted the 13 December return of Yi Chong-ok, who visited Nepal and Bangladesh:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice president
Kang Sŏng-san	vice premier
Hong Sŏng-yong [ryong]	"
Ch'oe Chŏng-kŭn	minister of foreign trade
Yu Yŏng-kŏl	functionary of the department concerned
Pak Myŏng-ku	"
Ŏm Tŏk-hwan	"

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Dec 81 p 1]

YUGOSLAVIA's MILITARY ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a banquet at the embassy of Yugoslavia on the 40th anniversary of the founding of that country's armed forces:

O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	KPA chief of staff
Pak Chung-kuk	KPA lieutenant general
Yun Chi'i-ho	"
O Chae-won	"
Chŏn Mun-uk	"
Kim Sun-il	"
Cho Yŏng-kuk	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Chae-suk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Dec 81 p 4]

DELEGATION TO USSR--The following bid farewell to a DPRK delegation, led by Kong Chin-t'ae, which departed on 15 December to participate in the 17th session of the economics, science, and technology cooperation committee of the DPRK and USSR governments:

Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier
Chŏng Song-nam	functionary of the department concerned
Pak Nam-ki	"
Kim Wal-hyŏp	"
Chin Mun-tŏk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Dec 81 p 3]

WORK METHOD ANNIVERSARY--A commemorative report meeting was held on the 16th at the Tae'an Heavy Machinery Combine on the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Tae'an work method, with the following in participation:

Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo standing committee; vice premier
Hyŏn Mu-kwang	candidate member, politburo; secretary, KWP Central Committee
Yun Ki-pok	comrade
Yi Kŭn-mo	candidate member, politburo, responsible secretary, Namp'o city party
Ch'oe Chae-u	candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Hong Si-hak	vice premier
Hong Sŏng-yong [ryong]	comrade

NODONG SINMUN 17 Dec 81 p 1]

FRENCH ENVOY ARRIVES--The following greeted the 17 December arrival of the French Government's special envoy, and attended a dinner for him that evening at the People's Cultural Palace:

Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Kim Yong-sun	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Ch'ung-il	"

[NODONG SINMUN 18 Dec 81 p 3]

KIM MEETS ROMANIANS--The following were present on 18 December when Kim Il-song met the delegation of the Romanian central committee organ:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim Ki-nam	responsible editor, NODONG SINMUN

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Dec 81 p 1]



KIM MEETS YUGOSLAVS--The following were present on 18 December when Kim Il-song met the Yugoslav news agency delegation:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim Sŏng-kŏl	president, KCNA

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Dec 81 p 1]

LAND SYSTEM ANNIVERSARY--The following participated in a commemorative report meeting on 18 December at the Sukch'on-kun [county] Cultural Hall on the 20th anniversary of the new land management system:

Kim Hwan	member, politburo; secretary, KWP central committee
Cho Se-ung	candidate member, politburo; responsible secretary, South P'yongan Province party
Pyŏn Ch'ang-pok	functionary of the department concerned
Chang Kuk-ch'an	"
Chang Yun-p'il	"

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Dec 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS FRENCHMEN--The following were present on 19 December when Kim Il-song met the special envoy of the Government of France:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Hŏ Tam	"

[NODONG SINMUN 20 Dec 81 p 1]

ZHAO IN PYONGYANG--The following greeted the 20 December arrival in Pyongyang of PRC premier Zhao Ziyang:

Yi Chŏng-ok	member, politburo standing committee; premier
Pak Song-ch'ŏl	member, politburo; vice president
Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo; secretary, KWP central committee
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo; vice premier; foreign minister
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	comrade
Kim Kwan-sŏp	"
Chŏng Song-nam	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	vice chairman, KWP central committee
Kim Chae-suk	vice foreign minister
Chŏn Myŏng-su	DPRK ambassador to the PRC

[NODONG SINMUN 21 Dec 81 p 1]

KIM CHONG-IL GIVES GUIDANCE--The following accompanied Kim Chong-il on 21 December when he gave practical guidance to enlargement construction at the Moranbong Stadium and location construction at the Korean Feature Film Studio:

O Chin-u	member, politburo standing committee; minister of the people's armed forces
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	member, politburo; secretary, KWP central committee
Yŏn Hyŏng-muk	comrade
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo; vice premier; foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Dec 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS ZHAO--The following were present when Kim Il-song met the PRC's Zhao Ziyang on 22 December:

Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo standing committee; premier
Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo; secretary, KWP standing committee
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo; vice premier; foreign minister
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	comrade
Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	vice chairman, KWP central committee
Kim Chae-suk	vice foreign minister
Chŏn Mun-su	DPRK ambassador to the PRC

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Dec 81 p 1]

MASS MEETING FOR ZHAO--A Pyongyang city mass meeting was held on 23 December at the 8 February Cultural Hall in honor of the PRC's Zhao Ziyang, with the following present:

Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo standing committee; premier
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo; vice president
Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo; secretary, KWP central committee
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo; vice premier; foreign minister
Kong Chin-t'ae	comrade
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Kim Kwan-sŏp	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Hyon Chun-kŭk	vice chairman, KWP central committee
Wang Kyŏng-hak	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Chŏn Mun-su	DPRK ambassador to the PRC

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Dec 81 p 1]

RETURN FROM FRANCE--The following greeted the 26 December return of an SPA delegation which had visited France and also Guinea-Bissau:

Ch'oe T'ae-pök                      functionary of the department concerned

Yi Hwa-sŏn                                 "

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Dec 81 p 4]

RETURN FROM MALDIVES--The following greeted the 28 December return of the DPRK delegation, led by So Kwan-hi, which visited the Maldives:

Hong Si-hak                               vice premier

Chang Kuk-ch'an                         functionary of the department concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Dec 81 p 3]

MALAGASY ANNIVERSARY MARKED--A commemorative meeting was held on 28 December in the Chollima Cultural Hall on the 6th anniversary of the proclamation of the Malagasy Republic; the following were present:

Yi Ch'ang-sŏn                             functionary of the department concerned

Kim Chae-pong                            "

Kim Sang-chun                            "

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Dec 81 p 6]

FACTORY CONSTRUCTION HONORED--The following were present at a meeting for transmitting a letter of gratitude from the central committee to the workers and technicians involved in construction at the 8 February Vinalon Complex Mobilon Factory:

Sŏ Yun-sŏk                               comrade

Yi Chae-yun                               functionary of the department concerned

Yi Kil-song                               "

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Dec 81 p 1]

CUBAN ANNIVERSARY NOTED--The following attended a friendship meeting on 29 December at the Chollima Cultural Hall on the 29th anniversary of victory in the Cuban revolution:

Han Ik-su                                 functionary of the department concerned

Mun Pyŏng-nok [rok]                     "

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Dec 81 p 6]

KIM VISITS PARTY--The following accompanied Kim Il-song on a visit to a youth and students New Years party held at the Pyongyang Gymnasium on 31 December:

Kim Il	member, politburo standing committee
O Chin-u	"
Yi Chong-ok	"
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Yŏn Hyŏng-muk	"
Kim Hwan	"
O Paek-yong [ryong]	"
Chŏn Mun-sŏp	"
Kang Sŏng-san	"
O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	"
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	"
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo
Hyŏn Mu-kwang	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Ch'oe Kwang	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"
Chŏng Kyŏng-hŭi	"
Ch'oe Yong-nim [rim]	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Kim Kang-hwan	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, KWP central committee
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	"
Hong Si-hak	vice premier
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Kim Hoe-il	"

Hong Sŏng-yong [ryong] vice premier

Kim Tu-yŏng "

Kim Pok-sin "

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Jan 82 p 3]

MILITARY SONG-AND-DANCE--The following attended a New Year's performance by the KPA song-and-dance troupe, held at the 8 February Cultural Hall:

Kim Il member, politburo standing committee

O Chun-u "

Yi Chong-ok "

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl member, politburo

Yim Ch'un-ch'u "

Sŏ Ch'ŏl "

Kim Chung-nin [rin] "

Kim Yŏng-nam "

Kim Hwan "

O Paek-yong [ryong] "

Kang Sŏng-san "

O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl] "

Paek Hak-nim [rim] "

Hŏ Tam candidate member, politburo

Hyŏn Mu-kwang "

Yun Ki-pok "

Ch'oe Kwang "

Chŏng Chun-ki "

Kong Chin-t'ae "

Kye Ŭng-t'ae "

Ch'oe Chae-u "

Chŏng Kyŏng-hŭi "

Sŏ Yun-sŏk "

Kim Kang-hwan "

Hwang Chan-yŏp secretary, KWP central committee

Hŏ Chŏng-suk "

Hong Si-hak vice premier

Sŏ Kwan-hi "

Kim Hoe-il "

Hong Sŏng-yong {ryong] vice premier

Kim Tu-yŏng "

Kim Pok-sin "

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Jan 82 p 2]

DELEGATION RETURNS TO JAPAN--A Korean residents of Japan delegation, led by Kim Su-sik, which attended the 6th GFTU plenum, left on 4 January, with the following to see them off:

Kim Pong-chu functionary of the department concerned

Kim Chu-yŏng "

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Dec 82 p 4]

KPA BAND TO BURMA--The following bid farewell to the KPA song-and-dance troupe, which left for Burma on 7 December:

Yun Ch'i-ho functionary of the department concerned

Chang Ch'ŏl "

Cho Yŏng [Ryŏng]-ch'ul "

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Jan 82 p 4]

DELEGATION TO TOGO--The following bid farewell to a KPA delegation, led by Yun Ki-pok, which left for Togo on 9 January:

Hwang Chang-yŏp functionary of the department concerned

Yu Yŏng-kŏl "

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Jan 82 p 2]

RALLY SUPPORTS AGRICULTURE--The following attended a rally of Pyongyang city working classes and trade unionists in support of socialist rural area, held on 15 January at the Central Workers Hall:

An Sŭng-hak functionary of the department concerned

Kim Man-kŭm "

Kim Pong-chu "

Yi Chŏng-sik "

[MINJU CHOSON 16 Jan 82 p 1]

CREDIT FUNCTIONARIES ARRIVE--The following greeted the 19 January arrival of the Korean residents of Japan credit cooperative functionaries delegation, led by Kim Su-kon, vice chairman of the cooperative:

Kim Chu-yŏng functionary of the department concerned

Yŏ [Ryŏ] Yŏn-ku "

Kim Yun-sik                      functionary of the department concerned

Wang Kyöng-hak                      "

[NODONG SINMUN 20 Jan 82 p 6]

DEPARTURE FOR THAILAND--The following bid farewell to a KPA delegation, led by Kim Yong-nam, which left on 22 January for Thailand:

Kim Hwan                      comrade

Kim Ki-nam                      "

Hyön Chun-kük                      "

Kang Sök-sung                      "

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Jan 82 p 2]

DELEGATION TO SAN TOME-PRINCIPE--The following bid farewell on 23 January to a KWP delegation, led by Kang Sök-sang, which left for Sao Tome-Principe:

Kim Il-tae                      functionary of the department concerned

Yi Hwa-sön                      "

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Jan 82 p 3]

DELEGATION FROM MALTA--A Maltese government delegation arrived on 25 January, with the following to greet them:

Hö Tam                      vice premier, foreign minister

Kim Ch'ung-il                      vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Jan 82 p 2]

KIM MEETS MALTESE--The following were also present on 26 January, when Kim Il-song met the visiting Maltese delegation:

Hö Tam                      vice premier, foreign minister

Kong Chin-t'ae                      vice premier

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Jan 82 p 1]

SWYL DELEGATION DEPARTS--The following bid farewell to an SWYL delegation, led by Yi Yong-su, which left on 27 January for Romania, Bulgaria, East Germany, and Zimbabwe:

Son Ki-hak                      functionary of the delegation concerned

Nam Chae-hwan                      "

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Jan 82 p 4]

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## N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

### APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

RETURN FROM SOMALIA--The following greeted the 31 October return of the KWP delegation under Kang Sok-sung, which visited Somalia for the 12th anniversary of victory in the 21 October Revolution:

Kim Il-tae	functionary of the department concerned
Yi Hwa-son	"
[NODONG SINMUN 1 Nov 81 p 5]	

INDIAN DELEGATION RETURNS--The following bid farewell to the Indian Ghandi Congress Party delegation, which left Pyongyang by train on 31 October:

Hong Ki-mun	chairman, SPA standing committee
Kim Yong-nam	functionary of the department concerned
[NODONG SINMUN 2 Nov 81 p 5]	

UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--On the afternoon of 2 November, a commemorative report meeting was held on the 35th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song University, with the following present:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
So Yun-sek	"
Hwang Chang-yop	"
Ch'oe T'ae-pok	functionary of the department concerned
[NODONG SINMUN 3 Nov 81 p 1]	

COURTESY CALL ON PREMIER--The following were present when the chairman of the International Civil Aviation Organization paid a call on Premier Yi Chong-ok on 2 November:

Kim Ch'ung-il	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Yo-ung	"
[NODONG SINMUN 3 Nov 81 p 2]	



ALGERIAN REVOLUTION REMEMBERED--The following attended a banquet at the Ongnyugwan on the evening of 2 November on the 27th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution:

Pak Song-ch'ol	vice president
Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Kim Kwan-sop	functionary of the department concerned
Ch'oe Chong-kun	"
Pak Chung-kuk	"
Kim Chae-pong	"
Chang Ch'ol	"
Cho Yong-kuk	"
Kim Yong [Ryong]-t'aek	"
Om Tok-hwan	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Nov 81 p 2]

POLISH DELEGATION FETED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 2 November at the Polish embassy in honor of a visiting Polish government delegation:

Chong Song-nam	functionary of the department concerned
Pak Nung-hyok	"
Kye Hyong-myong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Nov 81 p 4]

CHONGRYON STUDENTS WELCOMED--The following attended a rally at the SWYL on 2 November to welcome Korean students in Japan congratulatory delegation for the 7th party congress:

Kim Chu-yong	functionary of the department concerned
Yi Yong-su	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Nov 81 p 5]

ROK DEFECTOR WELCOMED--The following participated in a Pyongyang city mass rally at the Moranbong Theater on the 2nd to welcome Yi Sang-il, a defector from the ROK Army:

Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland
Hyon Sok	vice chairman, SWYL

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Nov 81 p 5]

DELEGATION TO INDIA--The following bid farewell to the National Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe, which departed for India on 3 November:

Chang Ch'ol	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Sang-chun	"
Cho Yong [Ryong]-ch'ul	"

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Nov 81 p 4]

DELEGATION TO THE PRC--The following bid farewell on 3 November to the science and technology society delegation under Kim Ung-ho, which departed to participate in the 21st DPRK-PRC intergovernmental science and technology society conference:

Om Tok-hwan	functionary of the department concerned
Ho Pyong-chin	"
[NODONG SINMUN 4 Nov 81 p 4]	

KWANGJU UPRISING COMMEMORATED--The following attended a Pyongyang city youth and students report meeting on the afternoon of 3 November at the Pyongyang youth and students palace theater on the 52nd anniversary of the Kwangju uprising:

Kim Si-hak	department director, KWP central committee
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Yi Yong-su	chairman, SWYL central committee
Yi Tuk-yom [ryom]	vice chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
[NODONG SINMUN 4 Nov 81 p 5]	

SOVIET TROUPE PREMIERS--The premier performance of the USSR Stars Troupe was given on 4 November at the Pyongyang Moranbong Art Theater, with the following in attendance:

Chang Ch'ol	functionary of the department concerned
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Cho Yong [Ryong]-ch'ul	"
[NODONG SINMUN 5 Nov 81 p 5]	

OCTOBER REVOLUTION REMEMBERED--The following attended a Pyongyang city commemorative rally at the Central Workers Hall on 5 November on the 64th anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	"
Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Cho Yong-kuk	"
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Yi Pong-hui	"
Mun Pyong-nok [rok]	"
Kim Ch'ang-yong [ryong]	"
Yi Hyong-chom	"
Han Kyong-ok	"
[NODONG SINMUN 6 Nov 81 p 4]	

SOVIET ANNIVERSARY BANQUET--The following attended a banquet at the Ongnyugwan on the evening of the 5th on the occasion of the anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Kim Kyong-yon [ryon]	"

Yi Chong-mok	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Chang Ch'ol	"
Cho Yong-kuk	"
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	"
Yi Yong [Ryong]-un	"
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Yi Pong-hui	"
Mun Pyong-nok [rok]	"
Kim Ch'ang-yong [ryong]	"
Yi Hyong-chom	"
Han Kyong-ok	"

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Nov 81 p 2]

KIM MEETS LATIN AMERICANS--The following were present when Kim Il-song met the delegation of the Latin American Chucho Thought Study Center on 8 November:

Hwang Chang-yop	comrade
Hyon Chun-kuk	deputy department director, KWP central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Nov 81 p 1]

CHONGRYON DELEGATIONS FETED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 10 November for visiting Chongryon delegations. The following Chongryon delegations participated: the Chongryon Osaka commercial delegation, led by Chang Yun-sik, deputy director of the Chongryon Osaka Commerce Society; and the Chongryon Republic Hospital functionaries delegation, led by An Sung-ch'ol, office chief of the Chongryon Republic Hospital:

Kim Chu-yong	functionary of the department concerned
Chang Pong-chun	"
Kim Chong-ki	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Nov 81 p 5]

KIM MEETS INDIAN JOURNALISTS--On 11 November, Kim Il-song met the president of the Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, with the following also present:

Kim Ki-nam	responsible editor, NODONG SINMUN
Yu Yong-kol	deputy department director, KWP central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Nov 81 p 1]

RETURN FROM THE PRC--The following greeted the 10 November return of the science and technology society delegation which visited the PRC:

Om Tok-hwan	functionary of the department concerned
Ho Pyong-chin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Nov 81 p 5]

CHONGRYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following delegation arrived in Pyongyang on the 12th: the Korean residents of Japan credit cooperative functionaries delegation, led by Kim Han-Kun, deputy director of the cooperative; Korean residents of Japan scientists delegation, led by Pak Un-sung, guidance officer

in the Chongryon central standing committee education bureau; Chongryon youth functionaries delegation, led by Chong Pok-yon, deputy department director in the Korean residents of Japan youth league central standing committee; Chongryon Central Institute youth league functionaries delegation, led by Ch'oe Se-chin, institute staff member; and, 92nd fatherland visitation troupe, led by Yim Ch'un-ki, Chongryon Tokyo headquarters gratitude committee chairman. The following greeted their arrival:

Kim Chu-yong	functionary of the department concerned
Chang Hak-myong	"
Hyon Sok	"
Cho Chang-sok	"

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Nov p 4]

MILITARY FILM SHOW--The following attended a film show on the evening of 12 November on the occasion of the 25th Cuban military holiday:

Pak Chung-kuk	lieutenant general
Kim Kwang-chin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Nov 81 p 6]

SOVIET TROUP PERFORMS--The following attended an invitational performance of the Soviet Stars Troupe at the Pyongyang Grand Theater on 14 November:

Pak Song-ch'ol	vice president
Hwang Chang-yop	comrade
Yi Ch'ang-son	functionary of the department concerned
Yu Yong-kol	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Nov 81 p 2]

DEPARTURE FOR TANZANIA--A delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, led by Yom Ui-chae, departed for Tanzania on the 14th, with the following to bid farewell:

Kim Yong [Ryong]-hak	functionary of the department concerned
Chon Il-ch'un	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 p 5]

DELEGATION TO GUINEA--A delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, led by Kim Kye-hyon, left for Guinea on the 14th, with the following to bid farewell:

Kim Yong [Ryong]-hak	functionary of the department concerned
Chon Il-ch'un	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Nov p 5]

COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a commemorative report meeting on 15 November at the Kumsong Political College, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the college:

So Yun-sok	candidate member, politburo; responsible
	secretary, Pyongyang city party
Hwang Chang-yop	secretary, KWP central committee

Pak Su-tong comrade  
Kim Si-hak functionary of the department concerned  
Kim Pong-chu "  
Yi Yong-su "  
[NODONG SINMUN 16 Nov 81 p 3]

KIM ATTENDS KPA MEETING--On 16 November, Kim Il-song met participants in the KPA guards activists conference; he was welcomed by the following:

O Chin-u comrade  
O Kuk-yol "  
Kim Kang-hwan "  
[NODONG SINMUN 17 Nov 81 p 1]

RETURN FROM EUROPE--The following greeted the 16 November return of a KWP delegation, led by Kim Yong-nam, which participated in the 6th plenum of the French Socialist Party and also visited West Germany and Austria:

Kim Chung-nin [rin] comrade  
Kim Hwan "  
Hyon Chun-kuk "  
[NODONG SINMUN 17 Nov 81 p 2]

CHONGRYON COURTESY CALL--The following were present on 17 November when the Kanagawa-hen commercial society delegation paid a courtesy call on vice president Pak Song-ch'ol:

Kim Chu-yong functionary of the department concerned  
Hong Hui-ch'ong "  
[NODONG SINMUN 18 Nov 81 p 2]

DELEGATION TO EAST EUROPE--The following bid farewell on 17 November to an SPA delegation, led by Hwang Chang-yop, which departed for visits to Romania and Yugoslavia:

Kye Ung-t'ae vice premier  
Hong Ki-mun functionary of the department concerned  
[NODONG SINMUN 18 Nov 81 p 2]

RED CROSS DELEGATION RETURNS--The following greeted the 17 November return of the Red Cross Society delegation, led by Song Song-p'il, which attended the 24th conference of the International Red Cross and the 2nd general conference of the Red Cross League:

Pak Myong-pin functionary of the department concerned  
Kim T'ae-hui "  
[NODONG SINMUN 18 Nov 81 p 4]

DPRK-GUINEA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--An organizational meeting for the DPRK-Guinea Friendship Society was held on 18 November at the Chollima Cultural Hall, with the following present:

Yi Yong-ik                      functionary of the department concerned  
Kim Sang-chun                  "  
[NODONG SINMUN 19 Nov 81 p 4]

RETURN FROM IBERIA--The following greeted the 19 November return of the KWP delegation, led by Yun Ki-pok, which participated in the 29th plenum of the Spanish Socialist Party and visited Portugal:

Kim Yong-nam comrade  
Kim Yong-sun "  
[NODONG SINMUN 20 Nov 81 p 2]

DELEGATION TO PRC--The following bid farewell to the KWP delegation, led by Kim Yong-nam, which departed for the PRC on 21 November:

Kim Chung-nin [rin] comrade  
Yun Ki-pok "  
Kim Ki-nam functionary of the department concerned  
Kim Kwan-sop "  
Yi Ch'ang-son "  
Kim Yong-sun "  
[NODONG SINMUN 22 Nov 81 p 2]

KCNA DELEGATION DEPARTS--The following bid farewell on 21 November to a KCNA delegation, led by Kim Song-kok, which left for the USSR and Czechoslovakia:

Ch'ae Chun-pyong                      functionary of the department concerned  
Kim Yang-son                          "  
[NODONG SINMUN 22 Nov 81 p 5]

CHONGRYON VICE CHAIRMAN--The following greeted the arrival on 24 November of Chongryon vice chairman Pak Chae-no [ro], who arrived with a delegation to the 6th SWYL plenum:

Kim Chung-nin [rin]	comrade
Chong Chun-ki	"
So Yun-sok	"
Kim Man-Kum	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Pong-chu	"
Kim Chu-yong	"
[NODONG SINMUN 25 Nov 81 p 3]	

RETURN FROM INDIA--The National Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe returned from India on the 24th, with the following to greet them:

Chang Ch'ol                      functionary of the department concerned  
O Mun-han                        "  
Cho Yong [Ryong]-ch'ul          "  
[NODONG SINMUN 25 Nov 81 p 5]

GERMANS' PREMIER PERFORMANCE--The following attended the premier performance of the Berlin Brandenburg Chamber Orchestra at the 8 February Cultural Hall on November:

Chang Ch'ol	functionary of the department concerned
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Cho Yong [Ryong]-ch'ul	"
Paek Hak-yon	"

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Nov 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS IRANIANS--The following were present on 26 November when Kim Il-song met the visiting Iranian radio and television delegation:

Yi Yong-ik	chairman, central broadcasting committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Nov 81 p 1]

YUGOSLAV ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a banquet hosted by the Yugoslav ambassador on the night of 26 November on the 38th anniversary of the Yugoslav National Day:

Kang Song-san	vice premier
Chong Song-nam	functionary of the department concerned
Pang Ch'ol-kap	"
Yu Yong-kol	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Kim T'ae-hui	"
Kim Sok-nae [rae]	"
Yi Hyong-chom	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Nov 81 p 2]

PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY--The following attended a 26 November meet held in the Chollima Cultural Hall on the world day of solidarity with the Palestinian people:

Kim Pong-chu	functionary of the department concerned
Yi Song-hi	"
Kim Sang-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Nov 81 p 6]

SWYL OPENING DAY--The following attended the opening of the Socialist Working Youth League 6th plenum on 27 November:

Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo standing committee
Pak Song-ch'ol	member, politburo
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
So Ch'ol	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Kang Song-san	"
Hyon Mu-kwang	candidate member, politburo
Yun Ki-pok	"
Chong Chun-ki	"
So Yun-sok	"
Ho Chong-suk	KPA central committee secretary

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Nov 81 p 1]

ALBANIAN LIBERATION REMEMBERED--The following attended a banquet at the Ongnyugwa- on the evening of the 27th on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of Albanian liberation:

Ch'oe Chong-kun	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Chae-pong	"
Chon Il-ch'un	"
Kim T'ae-hui	"

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Nov 81 p 4]

CHRISTIAN LEAGUE ANNIVERSARY--A central report meeting was held on 28 November on the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Christian League; the following attended:

Yom [Ryom] Kuk-yol [ryol]	league vice chairman
Kim Song-yul [ryul]	"
Kim Tuk-yong [ryong]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Nov 81 p 3]

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